

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 195.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

METROPOLITAN PARLIAMENTARY and FINANCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.
SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P.
Offices—11, Poultry.

The FIRST AGGREGATE PUBLIC MEETING of this Association will be held at the THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE, on MONDAY NEXT, the 13th of August instant.

The President will take the Chair at SEVEN o'clock precisely; and the Representatives for the Metropolitan Cities, Boroughs, and Counties, with other Liberal Members of Parliament, have been invited to attend.

Tickets for the dress circle, boxes, and galleries of the theatre, may be obtained at the Offices, 11, Poultry.

Members will be admitted to the pit on production of their cards of membership.

Annual Subscribers of 1s. or upwards receive cards of membership; and the Council is composed of members subscribing £10 or more yearly, and other members elected by the Council.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

EXAMINATIONS for Certificates of Merit of
Candidates employed as Teachers in Elementary Schools not connected with the Church of England. Examinations will be held at various times and places, commencing on the 10th of September next. No Candidates can be admitted on whose behalf application has not been made by the Managers of the Schools in which they are employed to the Secretary, Committee of Council on Education, Council Office, Downing-street, London, on or before the 27th of August.

VOLUNTARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION,

Instituted for the Training of Teachers, and the promotion of Schools for Popular Instruction, apart from all State-aid or interference.

WANTED, a SUPERINTENDENT for the FEMALE NORMAL or TRAINING SCHOOL. She must have received an excellent education, be well versed in the theory, and practised in the art of teaching, of decided piety, energetic disposition, good temper, and agreeable manners. One who has had some experience in the training of Teachers would be preferred. The most unexceptionable testimonials will be required. Applications, with full particulars, to be made in writing, and forwarded on or before the 16th instant, to the Secretaries, at the Office, 26, New Broad-street, London.

CHARLES THEODORE JONES,

Assistant Secretary.

August 1, 1849.

THE LATE REV. ELIEL DAVIS'S WIDOW AND FAMILY.

THE Subscription for Mrs. Davis and her bereaved children has reached £1,100. The Committee, thankful for this sum, do not intend to keep the lists open beyond September 1. Donors of twenty shillings and upwards, and ministers through whom donations have been sent, will soon afterwards receive the Committee's acknowledgment of their kindness.

The Committee have to request proxies on behalf of two of the children in the Elections, November and January next, at the Orphan Working School, and the New Infant Orphan Asylum respectively. Communications may be made to Mr. J. B. Ulph, St. Ives, Hunts; to the Rev. Samuel Green, Walworth, London; or to Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Cambridge, Treasurer of the Fund.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE undersigned and their families contemplate Emigrating to Adelaide, South Australia, early in the ensuing year, and intend to charter a ship for that purpose. They therefore invite such members of Christian churches who are disposed to emigrate, to take passage in her.

She will be fitted up with enclosed Cabins, and the opportunity will secure an agreeable voyage, select society, better diet, and at less than the usual cost, and preserve their families from the evils naturally arising under the present system of emigration.

Applications for a passage should be made previously to the 1st of October next, so that every necessary arrangement may be made.

References to the character of the undersigned are kindly allowed to the Rev. S. Nicholson, and the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth; the Rev. George Smith, Trinity Parsonage, Poplar, London; the Rev. C. H. Roe, Birmingham; and the Rev. H. Quick, Taunton.

Letters for further information, enclosing stamp for reply, should be addressed either to Mr. HENRY WILLS, Lambhay Wharf; or, Mr. CHARLES H. S. VEALE, Hampton-street, Plymouth.

August 6th, 1849.

THE Contributors of the various Letters which appeared in this paper about the end of last year, on the subject of the Disaffection of the Working Classes to the Religious Institutions of the Country, are respectfully requested to send their Address and Occupation to the care of Mr. Sicklemore, 118, Fetter-lane, London, by the end of the present month.

TO BAPTISTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, an intelligent willing Youth as an APPRENTICE to the Hosiery, Haberdashery, and Outfitting Business, to the promotion of whose comfort and happiness every attention will be paid. He would be expected to attend the Baptist Chapel. A premium required. Apply to E. Walton, Old-square, Warwick.

GORHAM v. BISHOP OF EXETER.

"The Judgment of the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the case of Mr. Gorham, Confirmed by the Deliverance of Sir H. J. Fust."—The CHRISTIAN TIMES, No. 57, is the only paper containing a full and accurate report of the Judgment in the above case (fifteen columns). Only a few copies still left, which may be had of the Publisher, at the Office, 10, Gough-square, Fleet-street; or of any News Agent. Price 6d.

CHAMBERS'S EDUCATIONAL COURSE.

THE following Works are already published, all strongly bound in dark-coloured cloth, for use in Schools:—

DIRECTORIES.	
Infant Treatment under Two Years of Age	s. d.
Infant Education from Two to Six Years of Age	1 3
ENGLISH SECTION.	
First Book of Reading	0 14
Second Book of Reading	0 3
Simple Lessons in Reading	0 10
Rudiments of Knowledge	0 10
Moral Class-Book	1 6
Introduction to Composition	0 6
Introduction to Grammar	1 3
Grammar, Two Parts, each	1 6
Etymology	2 0
Elocution	2 6
History of the English Language and Literature	2 6
ARITHMETICAL AND MATHEMATICAL.	
Introduction to Arithmetic	1 0
Arithmetic, Advanced Treatise	2 0
Key to Arithmetic	2 0
Book-Keeping by Single Entry	1 3
Book-Keeping by Single and Double Entry	2 0
Algebra	3 6
Key to Algebra	2 6
Plane Geometry	2 6
Key to Plane Geometry	2 0
Solid and Spherical Geometry	2 6
Practical Mathematics, Two Parts, each	4 0
Key to Practical Mathematics	3 6
Mathematical Tables	3 6
WRITING AND DRAWING.	
Writing—Plain, Current-Hand, and Ornamental; in Fifteen prepared Copy-Books (post size), each	0 6
Another set, in Ten Books (foolscap size), each	0 3
First Book of Drawing	1 6
Second Book of Drawing	1 6
GEOGRAPHICAL.	
Geographical Primer	0 8
Text-Book of Geography for England	0 10
SCHOOL-ROOM MAPS of England, Ireland, Scotland, Europe, Asia, Palestine, North America, South America, Africa, and the Hemispheres. Each Map measures 5 feet 8 inches in length by 4 feet 10 inches in breadth; altogether forming Ten Maps; nine of which are at 14s. each; the Hemispheres (including Astronomical Diagrams), 31s.	
SCHOOL ATLAS of Modern and Ancient Geography; containing thirty-four quarto Maps, coloured	10 6
PRIMER ATLAS; containing nine quarto Maps, coloured	2 6
SCIENTIFIC.	
Introduction to the Sciences	1 0
Laws of Matter and Motion	0 10
Mechanics	0 10
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics	0 10
Astronomy	1 0
Electricity	1 0
Meteorology	1 0
Optics and Acoustics (Nearly Ready).	
Chemistry	2 6
Animal Physiology	1 9
Zoology	4 0
Vegetable Physiology	1 9
Geology	2 6
HISTORICAL.	
History of Greece	2 6
History of Rome	2 6
History of the British Empire	2 6
Exemplary and Instructive Biography	2 6
CLASSICAL SERIES.	
With Introductions and Notes in English.	
By Dr. ZUMPT, of the University of Berlin, and Dr. SCHMITZ, Rector of the High School, Edinburgh.	
C. Julii Cæsaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico	2 6
P. Virgilio Maronis Carmina	4 6
C. Sallustii Crispi Catalina et Jugurtha	2 0
Q. Curtius Rufus, de Gestis Alexandri Magni	3 6
M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationes Selectæ (Nearly Ready).	
Latin Grammar	3 6
Introduction to Latin Grammar (Nearly Ready).	

Edinburgh: W. and R. CHAMBERS. London: Wm. S. Orr and Co., Amen Corner, and 147, Strand; and sold by all book-sellers.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICES:
8, Water-street, Liverpool; 3, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, and 28, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

This Institution is empowered by Special Acts of Parliament; has a subscribed Capital of £1,500,000; surplus funds of £164,960, besides the accumulated life premiums; and the liability of its proprietors is unlimited. Its system of life business is peculiarly adapted for persons who prefer certainty to speculation, and the bonuses guaranteed will bear comparison with those actually declared by other Companies.

Fire Insurances on the usual terms of established offices.
SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.
BENJ. HENDERSON, Resident Secretary in London.

MERCHANTS' ACCOUNT BOOKS, made to any pattern and ruling, of the finest first-class papers, bound in the most durable manner in any style, and pagged or folioed in type without additional cost, on a reduced scale of charges calculated to meet the times.

WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPES, and STATIONERY of every description, of the best quality, on the like scale. List on application.
F. W. RALPH, Commercial Stationer, 36, Throgmorton-street, Bank.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

SOUTHFIELD'S-PLACE, LEICESTER.

THE MISSES MIALI, whose School has been Established for upwards of Ten Years, have Vacancies for TWO or THREE BOARDERS. The advantages enjoyed by their pupils are of a superior order, affording them a liberal and solid education; the strictest attention being paid to the formation of their character, and to their moral and religious training.

The course of instruction pursued in this Establishment is based upon the principle of natural, and careful cultivation, rather than of constrained exertion—of developing the characteristic capabilities of the children under their care, rendering their studies a pleasure, rather than a task.

The best masters are engaged for French, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Calisthenics. The house is spacious and airy, situated in a pleasant and healthy locality. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Rev. J. P. Mursell, and Rev. J. Smedmore, Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. M. Obery, A.M., Halifax; Mr. Sunderland, Ashton-under-Lyne; and their brothers—Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; Rev. G. B. Miall, Ullesthorpe; and Mr. E. Miall, Editor of the *Nonconformist*, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, AND OTHER WOOLLENS.

MEASAM'S CARPET SOAP instantly restores the Colours, removes Spots and Stains, and so completely cleanses, that after many years' wear they look almost equal to new, BY WASHING ONLY, and at the trifling expense of less than One Penny per yard.

For cleansing Paint and for general purposes, it is not to be equalled, as it will not, in the slightest degree, injure the most delicate colours.

Sold in jars, with directions, at 1s. 6d. per lb. (Jars included) by all respectable Grocers and Oilmen, and at the Manufactory, No. 1 and 2, Lower Kennington-lane, London.

SAYCE'S

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SURCOAT may now be had in a very elegant Grey Mixed Colour for the Summer, and may suitably be worn with or without a coat under.

TWO GUINEAS.
55, CORNHILL.

THE TWO ROYAL BLUE HOUSES.

ISLINGTON AND SHOREDITCH.

BONNETS.—E. W. FREESTONE respectfully calls the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public generally, to the extensive alterations and improvements he has recently effected in his Establishments, by the erection of additional Show-rooms, &c., which will enable him to afford increased facilities for the inspection of his varied and extensive Stock of LADIES' BONNETS of every description, confessedly the largest and most unique in the Metropolis, and comprising the *finest* of the newest Parisian Fashions, full 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Manufacturing his own goods, and possessing the advantages of Cash Purchases in the provincial markets, combined with many years' experience in every branch of the trade, both wholesale and retail, he confidently hopes his system of business will be found fully commensurate with the times, each article being sold at the lowest remunerating profit. The Show-rooms are replete with every novelty, the newest Continental and English styles being continually added. The especial consideration of Committees and Secretaries of Clothing Societies, Public Institutions, and Charities of every description, is requested to the unparalleled bargains they can ensure in their purchases, realizing a saving of cent. per cent.

E. W. F. would also direct attention to the Patent Bleach adopted by him, ensuring a purity and delicacy of colour without the use of deleterious acids, so detrimental to fine fabrics; likewise to the superiority of his Blocking process, attained by hydraulic pressure. Every description of Millinery, Mornings, Leghorns, Chaps, Tuscan, Rice, and other Bonnets, with Rusticating, Fishing, Gardening, and other Hats, and Ornamental Plaits of all kinds. Shippers, Milliners, Drapers, and Country dealers, supplied at Dunstable prices. Straw Bonnets cleaned at 6d. each, or 5s. per dozen. Orders per post, with a remittance, promptly executed.

Observe! THE ROYAL BLUE HOUSES, 11, High-street, Islington, and 152, High-street, Shoreditch. E. W. FREESTONE, Proprietor.

CAUTION.—No connexion with any other House bearing a similar designation.

S. S. BENSON'S £4 15s. GOLD WATCHES

—the same movements, in silver cases, at £9 15s.—at his manufactory, 63, CORNHILL, three doors from Bishopsgate-street.—S. S. BENSON begs respectfully to inform the public that while his entire stock of gold and silver watches are marked at the lowest possible price, no watch shall be put into the hands of his customers unless it is in every respect such as can be recommended. A large and beautiful stock can be selected from. Highly-finished movements, four holes jewelled, rich gold dials, and every improvement. A written warranty for two years, and sent post-free upon receipt of Post-office or banker's order. A splendid stock of fine gold chains at their weight for sovereigns. N.B.—The large profits usually charged upon watches have induced the proprietor to manufacture the whole of his stock, and the great quantity sold enables him to make them at the above very low prices. A discount of five per cent. allowed where two or more watches are taken.—63, Cornhill.

COALS.—COCKERELL and CO. (late Beard and Co.), PURFLEET WHARF, EALL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS. Established Sixteen Years, for the sale of the "BEST COALS ONLY." Cockerell and Co. strongly recommend their friends to buy at the present low price of 34s. per Ton cash, for the best Coals that can be obtained.

Metropolitan Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association.

PRESIDENT—SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P.

OFFICES—11, POULTRY.

Subscriptions received, and Members enrolled Daily, from Nine till Nine. Annual Subscribers of One Shilling or upwards, receive Cards of Membership; and the Council is composed of Members subscribing £10, or more, yearly, and other Members elected by the Council.

Subscriptions received, amounting to Five Shillings, or upwards:

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
A. X. Z.	Dawson, Captain W.	Latchford, J.	Rolls, J.
Adams, J.	Day, W.	Lattimore, C. H.	Rowlands, C.
Aldrich, W. G.	Dean, J. W.	Laurie, D.	Rowlands, W.
Alken, R.	Dennis, G. E.	Layland, T.	Russell, G.
Allan, J. B.	Dennis, C.	Leaf, W.	Russell, R.
Allen, S.	Dennis, F.	Leavers, W.	Russell, T.
Allen, J. W.	Dennis, W.	Lee, C.	Russell, T.
Amory, S.	Dix, J.	Levy, J.	Saker, W. E.
Anderson, A., M.P.	Dix, T.	Lewis, J. H.	Salway, Colonel, M.P.
Ashby, J.	Dobbing, R.	Lewis, J.	Sanderson and Reed
Ashurst, W. H.	Doulton and Watts	Lindley, W.	Saul, W. D.
Atkinson, H. Tindal	Drummond, H. M.	Linwood, Rev. W.	Seed, W. G.
Atkinson, —	Duncan, J.	Little, R.	Seer, H.
Austin, E.	Duncombe, T. S., M.P.	Llewellyn, E.	Seward, B.
Austin, W.	Dyer, J. J.	Lockhart, J. J.	Sharpus, F. W.
Bailey, R. A.	Dye, J.	London, R.	Shepherd, C.
Baker, W. M.	Edmiston, J. C.	Long, H. J. V.	Shillibeer, G.
Baldwin, C.	Edwards, R.	Lough, E.	Shove, J.
Ball, J.	Edwards, W.	Lucas, S. P.	Shove, W. S.
Barber, L.	Elliot, C.	Ludgate, P.	Simpson, S.
Barker, J.	Elliot, G.	Lushington, C., M.P.	Skegg, R.
Barker, W.	Ellis, R. Y.	Lyon, J. A.	Smart, H. B.
Bateman, H.	Epps, J., M.D.	Lyon, W.	Smith, G.
Bate, R.	Evans, E.	Macdonald, A.	Smith, J. B., M.P.
Beacham, T.	Evans, T., M.D.	McDonnell, D.	Smith, R.
Beacon, G.	Fagan, W., M.P.	McEntee, T.	Smith, W.
Beavers, W.	Fenwick, J.	McRae, W.	Soden, J.
Belben, E. M.	Fitch, G.	Macfarlane, W.	Southey, R.
Bennett, J.	Flanders, W.	Mackay, A.	Spencer, H.
Bennett, R.	Floyd, H.	Mackenzie, F.	Stagg, G.
Birmingham, G.	Fontaine, W.	Mandy, G.	Staley, J.
Berry, K.	Ford, T.	Manger, W.	Stansfield, J.
Betta, J.	Poster, T. G.	Manile, W.	Stokes, E.
Bicknell, W. V.	Fox, W. J., M.P.	Marsden, M. E.	Stuart, Lord D. C., M.P.
Biddet, C. P.	Francis, R. D.	Marshall, A.	Styles, T.
Bidgood, A. M.	Gardner, R.	Marshall, J.	Summerlin, T.
Bidgood, H.	Garrett, G.	Martin, J.	Swan, W.
Bilton, G.	Gaskell, F.	Martin, T.	Sweet, H.
Birch, W. J.	Gaskell, T.	Martin, W.	Symons, W.
Black, C. W.	Gawthorp, S.	Massingham, H. C.	Tapling, T.
Blackburn, W.	Gear, J.	Massingham, J.	Tarn, W.
Blackmore, M.	Gibson, T. F.	Matson, J.	Tarplee, J.
Blogg, W.	Gibson, Right Hon. T. M., M.P.	Mayes, J.	Ditto, Second Subscription
Blundell, G.	Gilbert, J.	Meaker, R.	Tatum, J.
Bollen, H.	Gilbert, W.	Meehan, J. P.	Taylor, D.
Booth, J.	Gilpin, C.	Mellor, J.	Taylor, J.
Boulter, E.	Goodwin, J.	"Middle-Class Man"	Taylor, P. A.
Boulton, T.	Gorton, W.	Middleton, T.	Taylor, P. A., jun.
Bourne, W.	Gover, W. S.	Milla, W.	Taylor, R.
Bowditch, T.	Graham, P.	Ditto, Second Subscription	Taylor, Rd.
Bower, W.	Gray, W.	Monro, M.	T. B.
Bowkett, T. E.	Green, G.	Montgomery, J.	Terry, J.
Bowring, N.	Green, T., sen.	Moran, F.	Thackeray, M.
Box, T.	Green, T., jun.	Morley, S.	Thompson, Colonel, M.P.
Bradley, J. B., M.D.	Green, Miss E.	Mullineaux, J.	Thomas, G.
Bradley, W.	Gregg, J.	Myne, G. E.	Thorne, J.
Brelliat, J.	Greaham, W.	Newell, J.	Thwaites, J.
Brett, W.	Grossmith, J.	Newsom, J. E.	Tiffin, H.
Bristow, S.	Ditto, Second Subscription	Newton, W. J.	Titmus, D.
Brodie, J.	Guthrie, G.	Nicholas, J. A.	Tomkins, F. D.
Brown and Conway	Guy, J.	Nicholls, W.	Travers, J. I.
Browne, E.	Hale, J.	Noble, W.	Trevelyan, A.
Browne, H. N.	Hall, Sir B. Bart., M.P.	Norman, A.	Trotman, T.
Buckmaster, J.	Hall, R.	Norman, J.	Wade, J.
Bull, J. P.	Hall, T. S.	Nutt, D.	Wade, G.
Burnet, R.	Hall, W. J.	Oerton, F. B.	Wakeling, H. B.
Burt, J.	Hannab, R.	Ormerod, J.	Wakeling, J. H. B.
Burton, W. S.	Hannan, J.	Oxley, W., M.D.	Wakeling, T. H. B.
Butcher, J.	Hantler, G. M.	Paine, L.	Walker, A. and W.
Byson, W. H.	Harbord, J.	Paris, T.	Walker, J.
Campart, J. T.	Harford, S.	Parker, D.	Wallhouse, E.
C. B.	Harker, J. W.	Parker, J.	Walmsley, Sir Joshua, M.P.
Carr, John	Harrild, R.	Parry, J. H.	Wansey, F.
Cartier, T.	Harris, R., M.P.	Payne, J.	Wansey, W.
Cassell, J.	Harris, W. S.	Payne, C., M.P.	Waterfall, C.
Catherwood, H.	Harrison, F.	Peel, J.	Watson, H. C.
Chapman, T.	Harrison, R. A.	Penny, T.	Watson, J.
Chappell, J. W.	Harrison, S.	Peppercorn, J.	Watts, J.
Charlton, G.	Ditto, Second Subscription	Perkins, B.	Weatherley, E.
Chase, E.	Harrison, S., jun.	Phelps, J.	Webb, C. J.
Chesman, R. E.	Harsant, C.	Phillips, J. G.	Webb, G.
Child, J.	Harwar, T.	Phillips, Allicard, and Carr	Webber and Hares
Churcher, T.	Hastings, R.	Pickford, J. H.	Webber, T.
Clark, S. P.	Hayward, J.	Pike, J.	Webb, R. G.
Ditto, Second Subscription	Heyworth, L., M.P.	Pilgrim, W.	West, W.
Clarke, E.	Hilder, F.	Podger, —	Wharton, —
Cleaver, F. S.	Hill, C.	Pollitt, J.	Whistler, F.
Clemson, E.	Hill, J.	Pollitt, T.	Whitaker, W.
Cobb, J.	Hindmarsh, W. M.	Pollock, T.	White, C.
Cobden, R., M.P.	Hobday, G.	Poole, K.	White, J.
Cockerton, G.	Holt, W.	Portal, W. A.	White, W., jun.
Cockrell, —	Homes, J.	Second Subscription	Whiteley, G. F.
Colgate, G.	Hoppe, J.	Pouncey, G.	Whitelock, W.
Collett, J.	Hull, H.	Powley, J.	Wilkins, Serjeant
Ditto, Second Subscription	Ditto, Second Subscription	Prall, T.	Wilkinson, C.
Collins, J.	Hunt, J.	Prall, Z. E.	Wilkinson, H.
Colwill, C.	Hunter, W.	Pratt, T.	Wilkinson, N.
Cooke, J.	Hutchinson, H. A.	Prebble, T. C.	Wilkinson, W. A.
Cooper, G.	Hutchinson, J. H.	Price, T., LL.D.	Second Subscription
Cooper, J.	Hutchinson, J.	Pritchard, T. K.	Wilkinson, W. M.
Ditto, Second Subscription	Hyde, G.	Pritchard, W.	Willcock, J. W.
Cooper, W. D.	Ditto, Second Subscription	Proctor, G.	Willcox, B. M., M.P.
Cornell, J.	Ditto, Third ditto	Prosser, H.	Willington, W. G.
Corry, W.	Inglis, W.	Prout, T.	Williams, H.
Coumbe, J.	J. B.	Ditto, Second Subscription	Williams, J., M.P.
Coupland, W. N.	J. D.	Pugh, J.	Williams, W.
Cousins, B. D.	J. H. W.	Purday, Z. T.	Second Subscription
Cox, E. H.	Jackman, E.	Ralph, J. E.	Wills, J.
Cragg, J.	Jackson, E.	Ray, T.	Wilson, J.
Crook, W.	Jackson, J.	Redhead, L.	Wilson, M.
Cropley, J. W.	James, E.	Reeve, J. P.	Wiltshire, T. J.
Croucher, G.	Johnson, J.	Reynolds, G. W. M.	Winter, J. G.
Crowley, C. S.	Jones, C.	Reynolds, Mrs. G. W. M.	Wire, D. W.
Crowley, H.	Jones, D.	Reynolds, J., M.P.	Wood, W. T.
Cumming, R. D.	Jones, W.	Rhoads, J. G.	Second Subscription
Cumming, W.	Kendall, J.	Rhoads, T.	Wordsworth, C. F. F.
Curtis, L. S.	Kennedy, R. H.	Rich, C.	Wymark, M.
Dale, J.	Knowles, Sir F. Bart.	Richards, J.	Yandall, H.
Daniel, T.	Knuckey, F. B.	Robertson, H.	Yates, J. A.
Daniel, T.	Labram, J.	Robinson, C.	Young, W.
Davis, F.	Lambert, G. F.	Robinson, G. H.	Younger, J.
Davis, T.	Lane, W.	Robinson, J.	Other Subscriptions
Davis, T.		Rodgers, E.	
.. ..		Rogers, P.	

By Order of the Council,

J. WALMSLEY, President.



THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. IX.—NEW SERIES, No. 195.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1849.

[PRICE 6d.]

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:—	
Judgment—Of Course.. 617	Bellicose Sympathy.... 637
Gorham v. The Bishop of Exeter	Spirit of the Press..... 638
617	Henry Vincent in Wales... 638
Melbourn Church-rate Case	Foreign and Colonial News 638
620	London University College 631
The Wesleyan Conference at Manchester .. 621	The Cholera
Religious Intelligence.... 623	631
Mirror of Parliament	Court, Official, and Personal News
623	632
Election Intelligence 624	Law and Police
Correspondence..... 624	633
Postscript	Literature
625	633
POLITICAL:—	Literary Miscellany
Summary..... 626	634
The Holidays..... 626	Gleanings
Radicals in Spite of Themselves	635
627	Births, Marriages, &c..... 635
	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.... 636
	The Gazette
	636
	Markets
	636
	Advertisements
	636

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

JUDGMENT—OF COURSE.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity—pity 'tis, 'tis true."

It has at length been settled by competent ecclesiastical authority that, until further notice, baptismal regeneration is a doctrine of the Church of England as by law established. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust gave judgment in the Court of Arches, on Thursday last, in the case of "Gorham v. the Bishop of Exeter." Notice of appeal from this decision was immediately given, and the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, of which Lord Brougham is the most active member, will have to lay down the ultimate interpretation of the Church's doctrine on this head. One may venture a shrewd guess at what the upshot will be—but recollecting that—

"There's many a slip,
Twixt the cup and the lip,"

we will exercise the prudence for which we are so remarkable, and—

"Wait a little longer."

It would be presumptuous to speak positively on what is yet contingent—for who, after all, can say what may or may not happen? The other day, most men would have declared it impossible for a human being to fall from the High-Level Bridge now being built over the Tyne, at a height of a hundred and twenty feet above the tideway, and escape alive. And yet, no longer back than last Saturday, a workman slipped and fell, thinking at the moment when he pitched over, as well he might, "I'm gone." A large nail, however, driven into a cross-beam of a temporary supporter, by nobody knows whom, and for nobody knows what, caught him, in his descent, by his fustian trousers, and he hung, head downwards, swinging in the wind, until some of his fellow-workmen secured and released him. We know not precisely at what number the evangelical clergy rate their school—but we see the whole of them in as perilous a position, as to their ecclesiastical prospects, as John Smith suspended by a seam of fustian. Sir Herbert Jenner Fust has pushed them over the brink of the Establishment, and they hang to it now on a most unlikely and unsafe hypothesis—that the Judicial Committee will reverse the judgment of the Court below. Meanwhile, however, the look downwards must suggest not a few thoughts touching the precarious band upon which their connexion is just at present hooked. They may be saved—for there is no telling beforehand what Lord Brougham will do—but chances look fearfully against them—and, certainly, their case is not one in the simple merits of which they can implicitly confide.

The question is, as Sir Herbert Jenner Fust very properly stated, not what is the teaching of the Scriptures on the subject of baptismal regeneration, but what is the teaching of the Established Church. The evangelical clergy can hardly hope that lawyers will bring to the decision of this point any of their historical inferences, theological theories, or non-natural perversions of words as plain as a

pike-staff. The literal and grammatical sense of language, repeated often and variously enough to shut out the supposition of oversight—the obvious intent and significance of a series of offices threaded and held together by the same dogma—and the sacerdotal character of the entire ecclesiastical system in its mode of dispensing the blessings of the gospel, are far more likely to have weight with legal minds than ingenious explanations, curious and subtle distinctions, and unintelligible mental reservations. Should the lawyers dispose of the matter according to their ordinary rules of judgment, it will be worthy of all joy, that a great occasion of miserable quibbling will be removed beyond the reach of men whose principles ought to have placed them above it. The evangelical clergy have been tempted to escape the conclusion thrust upon them by unmitigable words, by winding along by-ways of interpretation in which their consciences must have felt ashamed to walk—and, unfortunately, this circumventing of difficulty, tended to familiarize their minds with the crooked ways of thought and judgment. They have not been honest—and the decision of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust will be confirmed, if not by the Judicial Committee, at any rate, by their own awakened consciences.

A friend of ours once heard a relative of his own giving to a third party a most plausible and eloquent explanation of some fact which some years before had brought him into disgrace and even peril. As soon as the vindication was completed, our friend inquired how it was possible for a man, in the presence of another who knew all the circumstances of the case, to run through a tissue of utter falsehoods with such an air of triumphant innocence. The culprit was staggered for a moment, but then declared that he had told the tale of self-justification so often, and had made so many believe it, that he had positively ceased to be conscious that it was a fiction, and that he had even come to regard it himself with the same emotions as if it were actually true. He was startled to discover the baselessness of his own lie.

Something approaching to this, we apprehend, must be the feeling with which the evangelical clergy will read the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner Fust. At the commencement of their ministerial career, the doctrine of the Church on the question of baptismal regeneration stood before them as distinctly as words could set it forth. To conceal the error, as they regarded it, from themselves, they were compelled to invent a justification—and this invention of theirs, which must have done violence at the outset to their sense of honesty, they have repeated, and improved upon, and refined, and successfully employed, until they fairly deluded themselves into the impression that they were straightforward, and that their own fiction was fact. Their beloved Church now recalls them to a consciousness of the reality of the case. They may appeal as they will—but surely few of them can be so far gone in self-deception, as to be able to maintain, to their own secret thoughts, the delusion which the Court of Arches has challenged them with cherishing. It is difficult, indeed, to say what are the limits beyond which the mind of man cannot successfully impose a cheat upon itself—but we should take it to be one of the hardest of all imaginable tasks, for an evangelical clergyman, when told by competent authority the plain sense of plain words, to continue unshaken in the conviction that the meaning of those words is precisely the opposite of what common honesty, and impartial judgment, assigns to them. The evangelical clergymen have persisted so long in telling the Church, "you mean so and so," that even they will be taken by surprise when the Church is provoked to reply, "I mean just what I say"—but the faith which grew out of their fiction, cannot, we apprehend, survive the shock.

A curious and somewhat novel position of affairs now arises. Until judgment is reversed, law pronounces baptismal regeneration to be a doctrine of the Church of England. Some three or four thousand clergymen of that Church, receiving

its pay, and sworn to obey its decisions, hold that doctrine to be unscriptural, erroneous, destructive. The ministers of a law Church will be in direct opposition to its requirements. They will not only not obey, they will positively disobey, its injunctions. And, it is to be noted, that the Court of Arches is the highest ecclesiastical court in these realms. The voice of the Church has made itself heard. It may be overborne, or not, as the issue will show, by the voice of the State. But, in point of fact, the Church's judgment cannot be cancelled. The next decision will not be that of the Church, but of her master. Cæsar becomes umpire between contending sects—and the evangelicals who are making a stand for spirituality, appeal from their "venerable and apostolic mother," to a purely secular tribunal. At present they are against law, against the Church, and against common sense, in asserting that the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is not the doctrine of the Prayer-book. If the Bishops should be as eager in enforcing what the Court of Arches has declared to be the authority of the Church as many of the clergy have been in applying a yet disputed judgment in favour of the validity of church-rates made by a minority, whereabouts would the evangelicals find themselves? But we cannot dismiss the topic in a single article. We shall return to it anon.

ARCHES' COURT, THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

(Before Sir H. J. Fust.)

GORHAM v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

Sir H. J. Fust delivered judgment in this important case. Intense interest was excited, and a large number of clergymen were present.

The case, said the learned Judge, which the Court had to decide, was most ably and elaborately argued in the early part of the present year. The nature of the question to be disposed of, the vast body of learning which had been imported into the discussion, and the important bearing which the decision might possibly have upon the interests of the Church and of religion, had created a more than ordinary interest in the mind of the Court, and, as could well be imagined, a corresponding sense of responsibility. Greatly was it to be lamented when any difference of religious opinion arose between members of the same body, and still more so when the parties litigant before the Court stood in the relation of a beneficed clergyman and his diocesan. That was the case in the present instance; the parties were the Rev. Mr. Gorham, vicar of St. Just, in the county of Cornwall and diocese of Exeter, and the Lord Bishop of that diocese. It was useless, however, to indulge in observations of that kind, for the cause had arrived at such a stage, as absolutely to call for the decision of the Court. The circumstances out of which the present proceedings originated were these:—Mr. Gorham, an ordained minister of the Church of England, a Bachelor of Divinity, and, therefore, of considerable standing in the Church, was presented to the vicarage of St. Just, in January, 1846, by the then Lord Chancellor, who exercised the right of the Crown, and to whose patronage the living belonged. On that occasion Mr. Gorham presented himself for institution to the bishop, and exhibited such testimonials as to his learning, ability, moral conduct, and sound religious principle, that his lordship did not think it necessary to subject him to any personal examination. Mr. Gorham afterwards entered upon the duties of that benefice, but circumstances having occurred which made it desirable for him to exchange that living for another, he was presented by the present Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Bampford Speke, in the county of Devon, and in the same diocese of Exeter. That presentation bore date February, 1847, and on the 6th of that month Mr. Gorham wrote to the Bishop of Exeter, re-

questing his lordship to appoint an early day for his admission to the benefice, and suggested that, as he was not removing into another diocese, neither testimonials nor the exhibition of his orders were requisite, but stated that he should cheerfully comply with his lordship's wishes as far as practicable. An interchange of letters took place between Mr. Gorham and the bishop's secretary, Mr. Barnes, to which it was not necessary further to advert than to state that the bishop declined to institute Mr. Gorham until he had had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to his qualifications and fitness for that charge. The bishop, whether rightly or wrongly, conceived that some doubts existed as to the soundness of Mr. Gorham's religious principles, more particularly with respect to baptism, which, in his lordship's opinion, was the foundation of all Christian doctrine; an examination, therefore, took place, the result of which formed the subject of the present inquiry. The Lord Chancellor, in exercising his patronage, very properly required that intended presentees to benefices in his gift should produce testimonials from three beneficed clergymen in the neighbourhood in which they resided, and that such testimonials should be countersigned by the bishop of the diocese. Mr. Gorham having obtained the requisite testimonial from the clergymen, forwarded it to the bishop, who at the bottom of it wrote as follows:—

"The clergymen who have subscribed this testimonial are highly respectable; but as I consider the bishop's counter-signature of such a document, if it be unaccompanied by any remark, as implying his own belief that the party to whom it relates 'has not held, written, or taught anything contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland,' and as mine own experience unfortunately attests that the Rev. G. C. Gorham did, in the course of the last year, in correspondence with myself, hold, write, and maintain what is contrary to the discipline of the said Church, and as what he further wrote makes me apprehend that he holds also what is contrary to its doctrine, I cannot conscientiously countersign this testimonial."

The bishop, in the exercise of that discretion and duty which were imposed upon him, thought it right not to suffer the testimonial to go to the Lord Chancellor without thus expressing his opinion as to the fitness of the gentleman for the benefice to which he had been appointed. Mr. Gorham communicated the circumstances to the Lord Chancellor in two letters, dated the 11th and 21st of September, 1847, and his lordship having considered the statements contained in them, together with the remarks of the bishop, informed Mr. Gorham that he proposed to sign the fiat for his presentation, and not to enter into the question which had arisen between the bishop and Mr. Gorham. The bishop still declined to institute Mr. Gorham until he had been subjected to an examination. Whether the bishop exceeded his discretion or exercised it wisely by adding the remarks which he had appended to the testimonial, was not for the Court to inquire. The examination commenced upon the 17th of December, 1847, and proceeded upon the 18th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd of that month. An interruption then occurred, but it was renewed on the 8th of March and two following days. On the 11th Mr. Gorham was informed that the bishop would decline to institute him to Bampfild Speke, and on the 20th of March a formal notice to that effect was delivered to him, assigning, as the reason for refusal, that Mr. Gorham held unsound doctrine, but without entering into any particulars of that unsoundness. There the matter rested until June, 1848, when a motion was extracted from the registry of the Arches' Court on behalf of Mr. Gorham, setting forth the refusal of the bishop to induct him, and calling upon his lordship to show cause why he should not forthwith proceed to the institution. The motion concluded with an intimation that unless the bishop set forth a reasonable and lawful cause to the contrary, the Judge would proceed to institute Mr. Gorham. The bishop appeared to that motion by his proctor, and prayed to be heard on his petition, the object being to state the grounds upon which his lordship sought to justify his refusal to institute. Mr. Gorham made a reply by his proctor, and a rejoinder having been given in on behalf of the bishop, the act was concluded, and the cause came on for hearing. Before entering on the merits of the case, it was necessary to advert to the manner in which the question had been brought before the Court. On a former occasion, he (the learned Judge) had taken an opportunity of stating that the mode of proceeding by act on petition was neither convenient nor consistent with practice, and he had not been satisfied by anything which had subsequently occurred that that opinion was erroneous. The cause ought to have been conducted by plea and proof, which was the only mode to bring the real question at issue before the Court. In the act on petition the pleading, as was usual in such cases, was vague and loose, and the answer partook of the same character. Had the case proceeded by plea and proof, the doctrines of the Church of England would have been specifically set forth, and also the points on which it was alleged that they were impugned by Mr. Gorham. It had, however, been stated in the course of the argument, not without foundation, that it was impossible to collect, from the manner in which the examination had been conducted, what were the real opinions of Mr. Gorham as to baptismal regeneration. The evidence which had been produced before the Court,

if evidence it could be called, was unsatisfactory, and the mode in which it had been brought forward was still more so. It consisted of two short affidavits from Mr. Gorham, and one from the Bishop of Exeter; but annexed to his lordship's act on petition there was a book, extending to between 200 and 300 pages, and containing 149 questions, addressed by the bishop to Mr. Gorham, with the answers thereto. Upon these questions and answers the whole case turned. The book could not be considered strictly in the nature of evidence, but it was brought into the registry, and when the cause came on for hearing the Court was to find its way, as well as it could, to what was held to be the doctrines of the Church of England, and the points on which Mr. Gorham had expressed and entertained opinions contrary to those doctrines. The Court was well aware of the difficulties in which the parties were placed from the want of former precedents in cases of this description, but still some were to be found in books of practice to which the profession were almost daily in the habit of resorting. Watson, Godolphin, and Burns, stated that the proceedings ought to be by plea and proof. The Court had no opportunity of correcting the mode of procedure, because the case was ready for hearing before the proceedings came under its notice. Some observations had, in the course of the argument, been addressed to the Court as to who was to be considered the party proceeding in the cause, and upon whom the *onus probandi* lay. It was perfectly immaterial whether the bishop was to be considered as plaintiff or defendant; but Mr. Gorham having made a *prima facie* case entitling him to be instituted to the vicarage unless cause should be shown to the contrary, the *onus probandi* rested on the bishop to justify his refusal. With that view the bishop alleged that it appeared in the course of his examination that Mr. Gorham was of unsound doctrine respecting that great and fundamental point, the efficacy of the sacrament of baptism, inasmuch as he held, and persisted in holding, that spiritual regeneration was not given or conferred in that holy sacrament, in particular that infants were not made therein members of Christ and the children of God, contrary to the plain teaching of the Church of England in her articles and liturgy, and especially contrary to the divers offices of baptism, the office of confirmation, and the catechism, severally contained in the Book of Common Prayer and administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church. It was further alleged that that was a sufficient cause for the bishop refusing to institute Mr. Gorham to the vicarage. Mr. Gorham, in his reply, admitted that the book brought in by the bishop's proctor contained a true and accurate account of what had passed at the examination, and, after stating the rev. gentleman's qualifications for holding the benefice, distinctly and emphatically denied that his views were unsound as to the efficacy of the sacrament of baptism, or that he had either held, or persisted in holding, that infants were not made in baptism members of Christ and the children of God, as untruly charged on the part of the bishop. The Court was satisfied that the bishop was justified in requiring an examination, and also in the manner in which it had been conducted. Mr. Gorham, moreover, alleged that he did not maintain any views whatsoever contrary to the doctrine of the Church of England as dogmatically determined in her articles, familiarly taught in her catechism, and devotionally expressed in her services, it having been his desire and endeavour throughout the examination to explain the language both of her articles and liturgy, in compliance with the express direction of the Church herself, by such "just and favourable construction" as would secure an entire agreement, not only of each with the others, but of all alike with the plain tenor of the holy Scriptures, declared by the said articles to be of paramount and absolute authority. The bishop's rejoinder was a repetition of what he had before stated. The Court was the party who had the greatest right to complain of the manner in which the cause had proceeded, for it was left to find its way as well as it could through the 149 questions and answers, the latter being so divided and subdivided as to leave the Court in considerable difficulty in determining what were the real opinions of Mr. Gorham, and what was the real doctrine of the Church of England as maintained by the bishop, and of course in opposition to that which was contended for by Mr. Gorham. The arguments of counsel had, undoubtedly, thrown considerable light upon those points. Those arguments occupied six days, the leading counsel for Mr. Gorham having addressed the Court for fifteen hours. The Court, however, by no means complained of it; on the contrary, he was extremely obliged to the learned advocate for the ability, argument, great learning, and diligence, which he had bestowed on the case, and for the clear and lucid manner in which he had imparted his views to the Court. The difficulties, however, of the Court were greatly increased by the arguments in the first instance, and subsequently by the reply of the learned counsel for the bishop. A good deal was said upon the conduct of the bishop in requiring Mr. Gorham to undergo an examination at all, he having been a beneficed clergyman in his diocese, and of whose conduct the bishop had sufficient opportunities of forming an opinion. The right of the bishop certainly was not denied, but its exercise was stated to be unprecedented. He (the learned judge) presumed it was not a very common course, but circumstances might and would occur, as the experience of those courts proved, in which it became necessary to inquire into the soundness of the doctrines held by clergymen who had for years been in possession of certain preferments in the different dioceses of the country, and

whose opinions unfortunately since the time when they were instituted had undergone a change. It had also been urged that the bishop had pushed the examination in point of matter and of time beyond that which the nature of the case required. But it was not for the Court to determine as to the course of examination which the bishop should pursue. The length and tenor of the examination might very much depend upon the answers obtained. It might be proper for counsel to contend that the examination in this case arose from Mr. Gorham describing the Church in one of his letters as "a national establishment," an advertising for a curate, "free from Tractarian errors;" but it would be extremely improper for the Court to pay any attention to it. Neither was the Court called upon to notice anything which the bishop had said in his charges, and which were referred to in the argument. Those were all matters extremely well adapted for declamation, and were calculated to raise in the minds of some persons a prejudice against the bishop, leading to the inference that he was actuated by improper motives, but they could have no weight on the mind of the Court in the decision which it was called to pronounce on the subject under consideration. Dismissing all those topics from his mind, what was the question which he was called upon to determine? It was, as stated by the learned counsel for Mr. Gorham, what was the efficacy of baptism in the case of infants? It was admitted, on the part of the bishop, that in the case of adults the efficacy of baptism depended upon the sincerity of the professions and promises made—that faith and repentance were pre-requisites. Infant and adult baptism, however, had been so mixed up in the examination and discussion that it was almost impossible to separate the two, so as to say what part of the argument applied to each. Mr. Gorham maintained that the same considerations applied to both, and that the two questions could not be dis severed. He (Sir H. J. Fust) was particularly anxious to have it distinctly understood that he guarded himself against being supposed to offer any opinion as to the disputed point of theology between the parties. He was not going to pronounce an opinion as to whether unconditional regeneration in the case of infants was or was not a true scriptural doctrine. All that came within the limits of the authority of the Court was to endeavour to ascertain whether the Church had determined anything upon the subject, and, if so, then to pronounce accordingly. The authoritative declaration of the Church constituted the law of that Court, to which it was bound to conform, and which it was incumbent upon it specifically to follow without indulging in speculative opinions of its own. The Court was called upon to administer the law as it found it laid down, and not to give any opinion of its own as to what the law ought to be. The first question, therefore, which presented itself to the Court was, whether the Church had pronounced any opinion, and, if so, what opinion, on the subject under consideration? That gave rise to another question—namely, from what source was the Court to derive information as to the doctrines of the Church of England? The bishop imputed to Mr. Gorham that he held opinions on the efficacy of baptism opposed to the doctrine of the Church as set forth in her articles. Mr. Gorham denied it; he took his stand on the articles, and contended that his views were in exact conformity with them; that he would not be driven from them; that he would go as far as the Church had expressed her opinion, and that when she was silent he would not speak. It might not be improper to state here what was the course of examination pursued by the bishop, and the answers which he had received. The first answer threw some light upon the cause of the protracted length of the examination, and the precise manner in which the bishop was afterwards obliged to frame his questions in order to obtain from Mr. Gorham direct and specific answers. The first question was, "Prove from Scripture that baptism and the supper of the Lord are severally necessary to salvation?" It was clear that the bishop had not put the question in that form which would draw out a specific answer, and Mr. Gorham, who was perfectly well aware of the lapse, replied, "I do not find in Scripture that the necessity of baptism to salvation is declared in terms so absolute as this proposition." The bishop, therefore, was compelled to put the second question in more precise language, "Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that baptism and the supper of the Lord are generally necessary to salvation—in terms as absolute as this proposition?" To which Mr. Gorham replied, "Our Church does hold this doctrine, and I hold it, of course." The fifth, sixth, and seventh questions, gave rise to the point under consideration, and they were thus put by the bishop:—"Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that every infant baptized by a lawful minister with water, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, is made by God, in such baptism, a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven? Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that such children, by the laver of regeneration in baptism, are received into the number of the children of God and heirs of everlasting life? Does our Church hold, and do you hold, that all infants so baptized are born again of water and of the Holy Ghost?" The questions, he (the learned judge) presumed, were proposed separately, but Mr. Gorham answered them conjointly. By way of general introduction to his answer, he said:—"I reply that these propositions being stated in the precise words of the ritual services, or of the Catechism, undoubtedly must be held by every honest member of the Church to contain in them nothing contrary to the word of God or to sound doctrine, or which a godly man may not with a good conscience use and submit unto, or

which is not fairly defensible—if it shall be allowed such just and favourable construction as in common equity ought to be allowed to all human writings, especially such as are set forth by authority." It was to be observed that Mr. Gorham did not give a precise answer to the questions proposed to him. He went on to state:—"Now, the just and favourable construction of passages like these (occurring in services intended for popular use), which, taken in their naked verbiage, might appear to contradict the clearest statements of Scripture and of the Church herself, must be sought, chiefly—I, by bringing them into juxtaposition with the precise and dogmatical teaching of the Church in her explicit standard of doctrine, the Thirty-nine Articles. In the next place, II., by comparing the various parts of her formularies with each other; and, collaterally, III., by ascertaining the views of those by whom her services were reformed and her articles sanctioned." A very important question arose there, which was made the subject of discussion in the course of the argument, namely, whether the opinion of the individual Reformers could be taken in opposition to the plain and precise declarations which were made in the formularies? A great deal of learning was imported into the case by the counsel on behalf of Mr. Gorham, for the purpose of showing what were the opinions of the Reformers, and by which, it was contended, the formularies must be construed. He (Sir H. J. Fust) might as well state what appeared to him to have been the intention for which that learning was applied. The Reformers, it was said, were Calvinistic in their views, and by those principles they must have governed themselves in framing the ritual services of the Church; so that, whatever were the expressions made use of, they must be taken in a Calvinistic sense, and not in the plain import and signification which, to a common understanding, they would import. That gave rise to a very serious question, to which he would not then direct his attention. Mr. Gorham went on at great length to explain his views with respect to the points contained in the questions, but it was not necessary to follow him through his statements. The principal reason for which the Court alluded to it was, to show that the bishop confined his questions to infant baptism. The mode in which the opinion of the Church was to be ascertained was by consulting, in the first place, the Thirty-nine Articles. If doctrines were there dogmatically laid down as being those of the Church, there would be no occasion for further search. Archbishop Bancroft stated that the doctrines of the Church were best known by her Thirty-nine Articles, which had been established by act of Parliament. Bishops Hall and Whitgift were of the same opinion. But if the articles fell short on any particular point, to what were they then to resort? Bishop Burnet, as quoted by the learned counsel for the bishop, stated that the truest indication of the sense of the Church was to be taken from the language in her public offices—that it was best understood by the formularies and services adapted for the particular occasions to which they applied. The same observations were made by Dr. Waterland, whose authority had never been called in question. That doubtful or ambiguous expressions in the articles were to be so construed had been so laid down by Lord Brougham when delivering the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in "Escott v. Mastin," 4 Moore's Reports. The private opinions of individuals, however learned and however eminent for their piety and other qualities, were not to be considered—the Court must simply look to the public acts and declarations of the Church. Was there anything doubtful upon the question of infant baptism in the articles? The 25th article declared that the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's supper had a wholesome effect or operation only in those who worthily received the same. But the article left it doubtful as to what worthy reception was. Mr. Gorham contended that faith and repentance were necessary to the worthy reception of baptism as well as the Lord's supper; but where did he find it? It was not laid down in the article. The 27th article stated, that "baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference whereby Christian men are discerned from others that be not christened, but it is also a sign of regeneration or new birth, whereby, as by an instrument, they that receive baptism rightly are grafted into the Church; the promises of forgiveness of sins, and of our adoption to be the sons of God by the Holy Ghost, are visibly signed and sealed; faith is confirmed and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God." It was added, "the baptism of young children is in anywise to be retained in the Church as most agreeable with the institution of Christ." The first difficulty that suggested itself to the mind was, if faith was to be confirmed and grace increased by virtue of prayer unto God, how was it that young children were to be baptized? They could not have faith, because they did not know the promises; they could not have repentance, because they had not committed actual sin. Comparing the 24th and 27th articles, a doubt was raised which must be solved by reference to some other authority. What was that authority? Some means must be found by which children could be brought within the description of those who were to be regenerated, to be grafted into the Church. Mr. Gorham suggested that children being born in sin could not be worthy recipients. That was also insisted upon by his counsel. Mr. Gorham contended that in order to bring children within the description of worthy recipients there must be a prevenient act of grace: he did not admit, therefore, that it was through baptism that grace was conferred. He admitted, indeed he could not deny it in face of the declaration of the Church, that infants who died before they committed actual sin were un-

doubtedly saved, and therefore they must have been regenerated, otherwise they could not be worthy recipients of the sacrament; but he alleged that there might be a prevenient act of grace concurrent with the rite, or there might be a subsequent act, his position being that it was not through baptism that grace was conferred. The Court must now look to the authorities on which it was to rely. The first authority to which its attention must be directed was undoubtedly the public office of baptism for infants. Great importance was there attached to the early administration of the rite. The learned judge then read the several exhortations and prayers contained in that service, and observed, that before the child was baptized the thing prayed for was spiritual regeneration, and, subsequently to it, thanks were given that the prayer had been heard, and that the child was regenerate. It was said that that was all hypothetical; but he (Sir H. J. Fust) could not so regard it; the fact of regeneration was positively declared. It was contended that the office of private baptism of infants was intended to meet a case of exigency, and, therefore, no inference as to the efficacy of baptism could be drawn from it. He differed, however, in opinion from the learned counsel who took that view, for the full effect of baptism was imparted to the infant, and it was declared to be regenerate. The administration of the sacrament was complete when the child was baptized, otherwise, if it lived and was brought into the Church, it must be baptized again. The essential parts of baptism were the water and the words. True it was that if a child lived, and committed actual sin, and reached an age at which it was capable of understanding the promises of God, so as to be able to repent, it might pass from the benefits given to it in baptism, and fall into a state in which it required faith and repentance, but not in order to regenerate him, for according to the declaration of the Church that had been already done. Mr. Gorham said that the language of the Church was hypothetical, a mere charitable hope; but how that could be the case it was extremely difficult to conceive. It was maintained that the service of adult baptism was clearly constructed on the ground of a charitable hope, and therefore that the two other services must be hypothetical. There was, however, a marked distinction between them. Persons of riper years had committed actual sin, and therefore stood in need of repentance. They came in their own right, and made the promises in their own persons, but they were only entitled to the benefits of baptism upon the supposition that they were sincere in their promises of faith and repentance. The Church could not know, except by their outward conduct, whether they were sincere or not. No argument, in his opinion, could be drawn from adults and applied to infants. The services were essentially and substantially different, and rested upon totally distinct grounds. What was the next thing to be done? When children had been baptized, and had arrived at a period when they could learn the principles of their religion, they were to be instructed in the Church Catechism, and the Ten Commandments, and other things which a Christian ought to know. In reply to the question, "Who gave you that name?" they were taught to say, "My godfathers and my godmothers in baptism, wherein I was made a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." That was in entire conformity with the declaration made at the time of baptism. In answer to the question, "Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they have promised for thee?" the child replied, "Yes, verily, and by God's help I will; and I heartily thank our Heavenly Father that he hath called me to this state of salvation." That was, the state of salvation in which it was placed by baptism; it was no longer a child of wrath, but a child of grace. The child added, "And I pray unto God to give me his grace, that I may continue in the same unto my life's end." There was, no doubt, nothing hypothetical; grace was prayed for that he might not fall away—that he might not lose the grace, whatever it was, that had been conferred on his baptism. The Church admitted children to partake of the sacrament of baptism upon the supposition, that if they lived and came to years of discretion they would take upon themselves the performance of that vow which had been made by their sureties in baptism. But what was the state of those children who died before they committed actual sin? Precisely that declared at the end of the baptismal service—"It is certain by God's word that children which are baptized, dying before they commit actual sin, are undoubtedly saved." They must be baptized, and they must die without having committed actual sin, to bring them within that promise. The Church said nothing about prevenient grace. The doctrine laid down in the baptismal service ran through all the catechisms which had been referred to in the argument. Dr. Nowell, in his Catechism, maintained the same view. In adults, according to him, faith and repentance must precede baptism; in the case of infants, the promise made by the sureties was accepted by the Church, but when the parties arrived at age they must perform that which had been promised for them. But when the child was instructed in the principles of religion it was necessary that it should take upon itself the promises made in baptism, and it must then be brought to be confirmed by the bishop. In a prayer which the bishop offered it was said, "Almighty and everlasting God, who hath vouchsafed to regenerate these thy servants by water and the Holy Ghost, and hast given them forgiveness of all their sins." That was in harmony with what occurred in the baptismal service, and in the catechism. Those were the services upon which great stress had been laid by the learned counsel for Mr. Gorham, and in which it

appeared to him (the learned judge) that the whole doctrine of the Church was not hypothetical, was not a charitable hope, but a positive declaration that things were as they were represented. The fact of regeneration, therefore, taking place in the baptism of infants, supposing the words were to be received in their natural and literal sense, was sufficiently made out and established. But the difficulty was to ascertain what was meant by the word "regeneration." Did it imply an absolute change of nature, character, and feeling, or did it imply a change of state and of relation—a change from a state of wrath to one of grace? That was sufficiently explained by the terms made use of—by the words added to the term "regeneration"—regeneration by water and by the Holy Ghost; for remission of sins was given by means of the administration of water and the Holy Ghost accompanying it. It was nothing to say that there might be cases in which the sign might be received without the thing signified. That might be so in the case of adults, and, indeed, must necessarily be so; and the Church could only express a charitable hope that the parties were sincere in their promises of faith and repentance. It appeared to him that regeneration, as expressed in the baptismal service, did not imply such a total change of character as would almost amount to justification, and from which the person so regenerated could never fall; but it meant a change of relation, putting the party in a new situation, in which he was made "a member of Christ, the child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." That was the view laid down by a living prelate. Dr. Waterland spoke of regeneration as distinct from renovation. Bishop Van Mildert alluded to regeneration in baptism as placing the child in a new state and investing it with new privileges and hopes. The Court entertained no doubt, from the words of the services themselves, that the infant was regenerated in and through the means of baptism. Reference had been made to the burial service, and it was said that its language was founded on hope; but it did not appear to him that any great strength of argument could be deduced from that office. It was said that the articles were not to be construed by the formularies, and that when a clergyman was called upon in the terms of the Act of Uniformity to subscribe the articles, and express his unfeigned assent and consent to the Book of Common Prayer, it was not to its doctrines, but merely to its use. If a person assented and consented to make use of it, he acknowledged the truth of what it contained. But the question arose, and a very important one it was, as to the Reformers. The learned counsel for Mr. Gorham contended that the Reformers were themselves Calvinists, and that they could not have intended to declare in such positive terms as the words imported in the baptismal and other services of the Church the state of regeneration in which children were said to be placed by baptism. Advantage was taken of a declaration made by Dr. Addams, that Cranmer had never changed his opinions with respect to baptism. Dr. Bayford had very successfully argued against that position, by showing that he did. Having been brought up a Roman Catholic for a great period of his life, he advocated the *opus operatum*, but after the Reformation he undoubtedly changed his views on that subject. Whether the Reformers embraced the whole of the doctrines of Calvin or not was a matter of grave dispute. It could not be denied that his doctrines made a certain degree of progress in this country at that time, and that Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer embraced his principles. But to what extent? Did they hold the doctrines of predestination, election, and final perseverance as they were embraced by him? The 17th article related to predestination and election, and it was said that the question was left open by both parties in order to embrace as many as would come in and sign the articles; but he (the learned judge) could not think that that was the reason. Could the Reformers have received the principle that none but the elect were to have the power of faith and repentance granted to them? That was not only in opposition to the baptismal service, but it went to the very root of all religion. If predestination, election, and reprobation were to be the faith of the Church, then where was the necessity for prayer at all? What encouragement was there for a person to inform himself as to the will of God, if he was assured that before his birth his fate was determined for eternal happiness or eternal misery? The whole structure of the prayers contained in the Book of Common Prayer was based upon the principle that, when a man turned away from his wickedness, and repented of his sin, he received forgiveness. The Reformers individually might have adopted the doctrines of Calvin, but had they embodied them in the services and articles of the Church of England? He apprehended clearly and decidedly not. A large number of passages had been cited by the counsel for Mr. Gorham, to show the opinions entertained on the subject of election about the period when the Prayer-book was compiled, but they were only private authorities, on which the Court could place no reliance in the decision of this case. The opinions of other parties living at the same time might be quoted against them. The Lambeth Articles, drawn up by Archbishop Whitgift, went to the full extent of the Calvinistic views, and were sent to Cambridge to be taught there; but, so great was the opposition to them, that it was necessary to withdraw them. The point to be determined was, did or did not the Church of England hold the doctrine of baptismal regeneration? Undoubtedly it did. Did Mr. Gorham deny the truth of that doctrine? It was clear, from the whole tenor of his examination, that such was the case. The bishop, therefore, had shown sufficient cause for not instituting Mr. Gorham to Bampton Speke; and he must be dismissed with his costs.

The Proctor for Mr. Gorham having asserted an appeal, the learned Judge said, that he should be very sorry if so important a question rested on his sole authority. It was a misfortune that that Court had no assistance. Could he have done so he should have been happy to avail himself of the aid of the Chancellor of the diocese of London (Dr. Lushington) as his assessor. The question might have an important bearing on the Church generally.

(From a Correspondent.)

A SCENE IN DOCTORS' COMMONS.—"The Common Hall" at Doctors' Commons is a place but little visited by the public, most of whom are even ignorant of its whereabouts. The cases decided there are frequently of the last importance to the parties concerned; but, unlike the courts at Westminster, they but rarely involve principles of national importance. On Thursday last, however, the routine dullness of the place was broken in upon, and when it was known that the anxiously-expected judgment in the case of Mr. Gorham was really about to be given, people who knew anything of the consequences which it involved were as eager to be present as though they had been themselves personally interested. There were comparatively few members of "the profession" present. With the exception of those engaged in the case, counsel seemed to have resigned their seats to strangers, for nearly all were absent; nor did Dr. Addams, the Bishop's counsel, make his appearance until the Judge had got more than half through his judgment—a sign, as some thought, that he was not very hopeful of a triumph. The officers of the court, too, pared their nails, and read their papers as usual, as though in happy unconsciousness of the magnitude of the question at issue. There were, of course, a considerable number of the clergy; and judging from their ascetic, monkish look, the result must have been to some of them a source of inward joy. The Dissenting ministry, also, was not without its representatives. Mr. Yockney, Dr. A. Fletcher, and Mr. Binney, were among the spectators, the last standing within a couple of yards from the Judge, his countenance every now and then lighted up by an expressive smile. Mr. Shore, also, attracted some attention, as he watched the proceedings with an interest which must have been, with him, of no ordinary kind; and, appropriately enough, the Secretary of the Anti-state-church Association was quietly looking on, and "taking a note" of what may well furnish a peg for many a speech during the next campaign of that body. Mr. Gorham sat by the side of Dr. Bayford, his counsel, taking notes throughout, and looking as calm and self-possessed at the close as at the commencement. He is an old and able controversialist, probably as good a match for the Bishop as he could have met with, but, unfortunately for him, the Bishop had the law on his side. We should have said that there was an extra staff of reporters, and that there were a few ladies present, some of whom were sufficiently interested to stay and to stand out the whole case. Sir Herbert Fust occupied four hours, but was less wordy and more decisive than is his wont. Frequently, he will spend three or four hours in playing at a kind of judicial see-saw, winding up at last by disappointing the hopes which he has raised at the outset. In this instance, however, he cleared the ground at starting, and gradually made his way to the position at which he evidently intended to take his stand. The judgment was apparently, for the most part, a written one, and very elaborate, but the delivery was spoiled by the fat, husky voice, with which nature and good living have blessed the learned judge. As soon as he had finished, Mr. Gorham's proctor, in somewhat faltering tones, "alleged an appeal," after which, the Court broke up, and a general buzz among the parties present terminated the silence which had been preserved throughout.

MELBOURN CHURCH-RATE CASE.—GREAT MEETING AT MELDRETH.

On Thursday last, August 2nd, a meeting was held at Meldreth, Cambridgeshire, "for the protection of the civil rights and religious liberties of Protestant Dissenters." Very great interest had been excited by the previous announcement that Mr. E. Miall and the Rev. W. Forster had engaged to attend it. Multitudes flocked to the place of meeting some time before the proceedings commenced. Probably no meeting has ever been held in this neighbourhood characterised by greater earnestness, unanimity, and calmly inflexible resolution. The assembly was chiefly composed of the middle and working classes, whose attention was well sustained, and manifestations of approbation discriminating, hearty, and prompt. Many more of them might safely be, and ought to be, entrusted with the franchise, than possess it. Besides these, the ministry were well represented by the presence of the most influential Dissenting ministers from many miles round. There were present the Rev. Messrs. Edmonds, M.A., Barrett and Wallbridge (late

missionaries to Demerara), Pollard, Mirams, Forreth, Stockbridge, &c. Law presided over the meeting in the person of W. H. Nash, Esq., of Royston, a tried friend of civil and religious liberty. Members of the Universities, both of London and Cambridge, were present, and the leading Dissenters of the neighbourhood. The number of persons present may be estimated at 1,500, of whom about one-third were females. A barn belonging to the Rev. A. C. Wright was fitted-up so as comfortably to accommodate more than a thousand persons. The speeches were enlivened by apt illustrations and striking anecdotes; and the great principles of Protestant Nonconformity were enunciated and vindicated with much eloquence and energy. The recent church-rate agitation has doubtless been a most powerful means of awakening attention to those principles, and of confirming those who previously professed them in the belief of their truth and importance. We may observe that a rather full and able report of the meeting appears in the *Cambridge Independent Press*, of Saturday.

WILLIAM H. NASH, Esq., opened the meeting by a luminous statement of the events of the recent persecution of Dissenters in Melbourn and its vicinity, of which the following is an abstract:—

It will be in the recollection of most persons present that in the month of April, 1848, some correspondence passed between the Rev. A. C. Wright and the Vicar of Melbourn, which was subsequently printed at the request of the Vicar, who, while using words of peace and piety, concludes the correspondence with a determination to try for a church-rate, let the consequences be what they would. Accordingly, on the 5th of June, 1848, a vestry meeting was held in the chancel of Melbourn church, which ended in an adjournment to the 3rd of July, after much discussion.

The sound of agitation in Melbourn does not appear to have produced much effect upon the churchwardens of Meldreth, but it seems to have rendered them and their clerical adviser rather shy of publicity in their proceedings. A vestry meeting was called at Meldreth, and on the 29th of June, 1848, a rate is alleged to have been made, but the residents in Melbourn who are ratepayers in Meldreth, and who have been since robbed of their goods, were not acquainted with the meeting save by subsequent report.

The adjourned meeting in the chancel of Melbourn church was held on the 3rd of July, when the Vicar stated that he had received from a friend a contribution of £100 towards the repairs of the church, and yet a rate of 3d. in the pound was proposed in addition. An amendment was moved and seconded, which the Vicar refused to put from the chair, and a vote was taken upon the original motion for the rate, when 23 persons voted for the rate and 48 against it. A poll was demanded, which was taken on the 10th and 11th of July. Upon casting up the poll, it appeared that 73 persons had voted for the rate and 97 against it. According to the voting, however, under the Vestry Act, it was alleged that there was a majority of one vote in favour of the rate; the votes given in respect of ecclesiastical property not subject to the payment of the rate being 16. During the next three months efforts were made to collect the rate, but very many refused payment. On the 18th of December summonses were delivered to Mr. Joseph Campkin, Mr. Miller, Mr. Thomas Titchmarsh, and Mr. Mynot Titchmarsh, to appear before the bench of justices at Arrington, on the 26th December.

At the Petty Sessions, held 26th December, 1848, legal objections were taken to the rate on behalf of Mr. Campkin, which ousted the jurisdiction of the magistrates, and the other cases were not therefore proceeded with.

About this time Mr. Burr, the churchwarden of Meldreth, set to work to obtain payment of the Meldreth church-rate, and, by fair means and foul, obtained a considerable portion of it. Some, however, were found who could not be either frightened or persuaded into payment; and, among others, our friends the Rev. A. C. Wright, Mr. Peter Campkin, and Mr. George Charter. We now come to active proceedings.

In tracing these proceedings, it will be useful carefully to observe the peculiar management and dovetailing of the various movements and proceedings in the two parishes, although separate and perfectly distinct in themselves. Somehow or other the proceedings might seem to be dictated and presided over by the selfsame evil genius in both parishes; and some persons very shrewdly suspect that the same unseen and mysterious "Vindex" contrived to pull the wires and make all the different puppets dance at his imperial command. Whether this commander-in-chief was lay or clerical, the judge or the prosecutor, we may be content with surmising, as it is not very probable he will now publicly declare himself the author of the defeated proceedings. But to proceed to facts.

On the 31st of January last, summonses were delivered to the three gentlemen I have named. Mr. Wright was called upon for 7½d. The summonses were signed by the Rev. William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire. The parties attended the Bench of Justices at the Rose, at Melbourn, on the 5th of February; the magistrates being, the said Rev. William Metcalfe, the Rev. William Law, Rector of Orwell, and the Rev. James Fendall, of Harlton, with B. H. Wortham, Esq. Of course, an order for payment was made, and on the 22nd of February, a formal order was served upon the defendants. Mr. Wright's order was for payment of 7½d rate, and 14s. costs. It was signed by the four magistrates.

On the 5th of March, Mr. John Burr, the Meldreth churchwarden, with his co-churchwarden, went to Mr. Wright's, to make a formal demand of the rate and costs; and to show the spirit in which these proceedings were carried on, it may be proper to state that when Mr. Burr previously called upon Mr. Wright, to ask for the rate, he had been very courteously treated, and invited to take wine, which he did. On this occasion, Mr. Burr returned the civility by insolently throwing down 1s. 2d., which he said was for the two glasses of wine he had taken, and 2d. for the waiter. Mr. Wright's servant was, of course, directed to throw the money out of the house after Mr. Burr, and it was picked up by some stranger passing by at the time.

Warrants of distress were issued, shortly after this courteous demand of the Meldreth rate and costs, against Mr. Wright, Mr. Peter Campkin, and Mr. George

Charter, of which their authors and administrators appear to have been much more afraid than the poor unfortunate victims against whom the warrants were directed. We are told in a certain book, which some of us read, that "the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth."

It is worthy of remark, that as soon as anything is required which could by possibility subject the party attaching his signature to legal proceedings and costs for his attachment to a State Church, the State priests vanish from view, although they seem to have been far from silent spectators of the scene.

The warrants of distress were directed to the constable of Meldreth, and all other peace-officers generally. You will remember that the warrant was to distrain for the Meldreth church-rate; that Mr. Wright and Mr. Campkin reside in the parish of Melbourn, but Mr. Wright's stables and coach-house are in the parish of Meldreth. It does not appear that any attempt was ever made to execute the warrant against Mr. Wright by taking his property in Meldreth, which should have been done.

At this time Mr. Wright had a considerable quantity of stable manure lying about in the stable-yard, which would have sold for much more than the demand against him, and he had also some tame doves or pigeons; but, probably, the Meldreth constable, having a very dirty job to perform, at the dictation of a very undovelike spirit, did not like to soil his fingers with the one, or call upon the other to condemn it, and therefore, under proper direction, it seems a crusade against Melbourn property and Dissenting constables was determined upon. On the 27th of March, 1849, two strange men, with the Meldreth constable, appear at Mr. Wright's house in Melbourn, and, on learning that he was from home, depart without attempting to levy the distress or enter the house.

On the 2nd of April, about one o'clock p.m., just when the labouring men were leaving their work to go to dinner, and the boys and girls of the British School were enjoying the interval of school-hours very near to Mr. Wright's house, the same two mysterious strangers again make their appearance with the Meldreth constable, and proceed towards Mr. Wright's house; curiosity seems to have been excited, and a number of passers-by and boys and girls from the playground of the school go to see what was to be done.

Mr. Wright's house was open, and plenty of goods and chattels in and about it might have been taken, although it was subsequently stated that the house and premises were in a state of barricade and defence of a dangerous character. Alas, what will not guilty fears conjure up in the imagination!

These strangers turned out to be sheriff's officers, who are not generally much afraid of consequences, but, strange to say, they all departed again on this occasion without executing this terrible warrant, which Mr. Wright had told the magistrates he should not resist. It appeared that these executioners of State-church oppression and injustice did not much like their dirty job, and therefore thought they would endeavour to get rid of it, and saddle the two Dissenting constables of Melbourn with the pleasure of executing a distress warrant upon their own beloved friend and pastor, and accordingly went and placed the warrant in the hands of the Melbourn constable Jarman, who soon found it was not addressed to him, and therefore very politely returned it to the Meldreth constable, to whom it was addressed. Having once parted company with this ugly and dangerous document, the Meldreth constable thought it scarcely worth while to continue the acquaintance, and accordingly left it on the high road, much to the amusement of the spectators. If the legal proceedings to which these ludicrous circumstances gave rise had not been before the public in an open court of law, you might probably doubt my veracity in detailing them, but you will find that they have led to the indictment and trial of the two Dissenting constables of Melbourn, at the quarter sessions, for refusing to execute a warrant which was not addressed to them, and which was not even delivered to them by competent authority, while the Meldreth constable, to whom it was addressed, but who is not an Anti-state-churchman, and whose duty it was to have executed it in Meldreth parish, where it might have been executed, has not even received a reprimand, nor has an observation been made upon his conduct. And, further, that out of these very circumstances an attempt has been made to convict four perfectly innocent and unoffending individuals of a riot.

But (mark the date!) on the 4th of April, just two days after these proceedings, Mr. Joseph Campkin received a citation from the Ecclesiastical Court for the Melbourn church-rate. I think you will agree with me in thinking this is not a very likely way to make a State Church very popular, or inspire very great respect for its clergy; and you will not, perhaps, be surprised to hear that on the 14th of April, Mr. Joseph Campkin proposed a Dissenter for the office of churchwarden of Melbourn, who was elected, upon a poll, in opposition to the wishes of the Vicar, by a majority of fifty votes.

Two days after this, Mr. Joseph Campkin, Mr. Howard, and W. Chamberlain (Mr. Wright's unfortunate Dissenting servant), were served with summonses, in common with the two Dissenting constables of Melbourn, to appear before the clerical justices at Arrington to answer to complaints by Mr. Churchwarden Burr, the former for a riot, and the latter for not executing the Meldreth warrants on the 2nd of April.

The reason alleged for not hearing the worthy churchwarden's complaint at the usual place of Melbourn Petty Session; viz., the Rose public-house at Melbourn, was, that it would not be safe, but who or what was in danger it would be difficult to imagine. This was, however, done to give a colour to the charge of riot, no doubt.

Supposing, as it is presumed, that they must have struck terror into the minds of all opponents of the State Church, by these preparations for criminal prosecutions, the executioners of the State Church, in the persons of the Meldreth constable and sheriff's officers, venture the very next day after these summonses were served, to come and take from the Rev. A. C. Wright's coachhouse in Meldreth, a cloak, a whip, two bridles, and a rug, to satisfy the Church for 7½d. church-rate. The same heretofore timid individuals seize upon six waistcoats from Mr. Peter Campkin, in Melbourn, and a quantity of beans from Mr. George Charter.

On the 19th of April, the unfortunate victims of State Churchism appear at Arrington, to answer to the serious charges laid against them. The case against W. Chamberlain was rather too bad, "and therefore he was discharged; but all the others were bound over to

answer indictments; the constables at the quarter sessions, and the others at the assizes."

On the 23rd of April, the property seized, or rather stolen, to satisfy the cravings of the State Church, was disposed of.

The constables were tried at the sessions, and without calling a single witness for their defence, were acquitted by the jury amidst the cheers of the spectators in the Court.

On the 21st of July, a true bill was found against the other unoffending defendants, and on the 24th, after hearing the case and witnesses for the prosecution, Sir Thomas Wilde, the judge who tried the prisoners, informed the jury that there was not any evidence to support any one of the numerous counts of an indictment exceeding one hundred folios, and that the prisoners must be acquitted. Such are the proceedings upon which you are called upon at this meeting to consider and record your judgment—and which appears to me to be nothing more than a practical exhibition of the persecuting spirit of a State Church, and to show very forcibly that our civil liberty is in danger as long as it exists.

The Rev. R. WALLBRIDGE, late of Demerara, moved the first resolution:—

That, in the judgment of this meeting, the recent extraordinary proceedings against unoffending individuals in the parishes of Meldreth and Melbourn, on account of their Protestant Nonconformity, present another forcible demonstration of the continual danger to which the civil rights and liberties, not only of Dissenters, but of all classes of the community, are exposed by the existence of a State Church.

He had dwelt in British Guiana, where the State Church had been set up twenty years. Before this, the Dissenters had possession of the place, and had been exerting themselves to make the people intelligent—too intelligent for the State Church, which, with its crushing bondage, sought to perpetuate slavery, and were by no means anxious to make the people enlightened. This was not only the case in British Guiana, but he had travelled through many places in India, and could tell them of the injurious effects of the State Church to our colonies.

The Rev. W. FORSTER, of London, was received with loud acclamations on coming forward to address the meeting. The following is a brief abstract of his address:—He thought that the spirit, sentiments, ideas, and principles of the men of former times were reproduced in this age; those of persecutors on the one hand, and of Puritans, loyal to truth, on the other. He regarded the crusade against Nonconformists at Melbourn not as an exception to, but as a specimen of, the despotic and unchangeable spirit of a State-church Establishment—of that persecuting spirit which the State Church will yet display, unless this generation take up the question, and say that they will be the parties to realize the prediction, "Babylon is fallen!" Mr. Forster regarded it as a mistake to attribute the origin of the State-religion principle to Constantine. It was an old heathen principle. Heathen rulers deprived their subjects of the right of thinking for themselves. They commenced that series of persecutions by which Christians have suffered in every age. The primitive disciples were opposed to the spiritual despotism of their day; are we not justified in dissenting from the Establishment in ours? The late events have been permitted to lead you to look at first principles, as to whether they are quicksand or rock: they will quicken the devotedness of good men. Human laws rest on physical force as their final appeal. The laws that make us pay tithes and church-rates depend on the sword for their enforcement. Compulsion is not in accordance with the religion of Jesus Christ. Christianity has in herself, or is connected by Christ with, influences which shall secure her final triumph over error, sin, and wickedness. The State-church system, being one of physical force, supersedes argument. It was not intended that the Christian religion should be spread in this way. A handful of men, who got their bread by the sweat of their brow, met in an upper-room at Jerusalem, waiting for "power from on high." They did not wait for the embattled seraphim, but went forth to talk with the people, and by talking with them in Rome, Antioch, Ephesus, and Corinth, they gathered together a people who believed in their simple testimony concerning Christ. And these people shone as lights in the world. By-and-by the gospel, the sword of the Spirit, got such power in Rome, that it was deemed policy to take it under the protection of the State, and to make it an engine of increasing the power of the civil ruler. Because a State Establishment of Christianity supersedes moral means of extending it, we deem ourselves worthy of honour instead of scorn, on account of our opposition to such an Establishment. State Churches are not supported by the Scriptures. The Jewish king had no power to alter the Mosaic dispensation. But conceding that we are to copy Judaism, let us have the whole of it copied; let us have a priesthood holding no property in land, taking a tenth if the people will give it to them, and the punishment of the people if they withhold them, left to the vengeance of Heaven. Mr. Forster then briefly ran through a number of facts, showing that the State-church principle always and everywhere produces persecution. It makes the magistrate a terror to the good. We want to have this system uprooted; its overthrow will be for the good of the enslaved. And though told we are on a bootless errand, we fear not. The signs of the times are with us; the working of the popular mind is with us. Our ancestors, bending from their heavenly seats, rejoice in the progress of principles for which they bled and died. And soon will voices come, saying, "Babylon is fallen." Happy are you who can say,

"The time I long to see,
When every son of Adam shall be free."

Mr Forster's address was received with great cheering.

The Rev. W. G. BARRETT (of Royston) alluded

to the injustice of the taunt that the Dissenters disturbed the peace of the neighbourhood. The State-church party have interfered with us, have brought their politics into our houses and stables. It is too bad of them to wrong us, and then turn round and coolly say that we turn the world upside down! Even a worm will turn when trod upon. The preservation of our rights and liberties is, to a great degree, owing to such meetings of the middle and working classes as this. Sooner or later their oppressors will become odious and despised. He had a resolution to move, which would be seconded by Mr. Miall. He could say something about that gentleman, but he (Mr. B.) hated flattery, while he loved the truth. He then passed a high eulogium upon Mr. Miall, and said he was sure the meeting would rejoice to hear a gentleman of his celebrity expound his principles. He was the editor of the *Nonconformist*; he (Mr. Barrett) had just returned from Guiana, and the State-church party there dreaded the appearance of that journal as much as they in England dreaded the approach of the cholera. The speaker next adverted to the powerful influence of the *Nonconformist* in the West Indies, and moved the second resolution:—

That in the judgment of this meeting, civil power, ever dangerous to liberty when employed for ecclesiastical purposes, becomes increasingly mischievous when administered by the clergy of a State Church.

EDWARD MIALL, Esq., was received with vehement applause. After this had subsided he spoke to the following effect:—

I am rather timid, and am much relieved at the fact that law presides over us at this meeting. Sir, may we speak on these topics? Is this a riot? I see a number of persons met together, seeming animated by the same hostility to one of our glorious institutions. I feel we may all be called to account at some fit day, and perhaps at Cambridge, for what we are now undertaking and performing. There are characters in London trained to put their hands into people's pockets, pull out their purses, and convey them away. Fancy you feel the hand wriggling in your own pocket. You turn with the energy of a man who feels himself wronged, and seize the fingers of the offender. Fancy the party to turn and say, "O grant us peace! My good man, no quarrelling; keep a Christian spirit; there is nothing like love; that is just what I desire, and I hope you will be animated by a lovely spirit! Be quiet. You and I have always been friends!" Your first impulse would be, probably, to say, "Give me back my purse, we cannot be at peace till then." There is no love between neighbours when there is a trespass of this kind. It rouses one's anger that men should put themselves forward as representatives of Christ, whose conduct thus illustrated is so repulsive to the spirit of his religion. What do the teachers of Christianity with swords and staves?

After graphically describing a seizure of goods for church-rates, Mr. Miall continued:—

They say that is Christianity! One would not care for parting with his goods; but to see the religion of Christ, in whose service you wish to spend your life, of Him whose life was an exhibition of grace to humanity, and whose love was to steal on human hearts like dew from heaven, so gently, penetratingly, powerfully; to see that religion insulted, and made the cover of these mean and vile proceedings. If this does not rouse the indignation of a Christian man, I doubt whether he understands the principles he professes.

After relating the anecdote of Dean Swift and the barber, Mr. Miall proceeded:—

I greatly object to physical force for attaining moral ends. The State Church says, in effect, "If the man does not understand, knock him down, imprison him, bayonet him, make him a Christian." It is not thus the man is convinced of the truth of what is told him. You cannot pour the light of truth into a man through a hole in his breast. Do not thrust Christianity on me by law. My manhood rises against it. I am a man in relationship with God. I would have no interference between me and heaven. Tell me not of Parliaments. Parliament cannot make that right which is in itself wrong. I am bound to a higher than man; get thee behind me, Satan. Truths are given to you, not to hide, keep, and enjoy merely, but to diffuse. You are to teach them. Let there be none within your reach who shall not understand them.

Allusion was next made to the object of the Anti-state-church Association, and to specimens of hostility to its agents. Also to the earnestness of the people of Melbourn in the maintenance of their principles:—

Teach your neighbours (added the speaker), what you believe to be the truth, with meekness and gentleness. Tell the truth to their consciences. They may shrink from it, and repudiate it; they cannot escape from it. It is like the ghost pursuing the haunted man. He must look back at it. He may run, he may fly; but he must look over his shoulders at it. There it is, until welcomed; and then it becomes a pleasant companion; and the man finds he was flying from his best friend. I pity the enslaved, who are unconscious of the humiliation they undergo. They know not their degradation. I would fain see them men, every inch of them. Our association might fitly be named a "Clergy Emancipation Society." We will knock off their golden chains. They will yet rejoice in our efforts as conducive to their happiness.

The speech, of which the above sketch presents an imperfect outline, was received with many expressions of sympathy and approbation.

The Rev. R. E. FORSAITH (of Royston), moved:—

That in the judgment of this meeting the present is a time when all the friends of civil and religious liberty are bound to unite in patriotic and self-sacrificing efforts to defend the common cause of righteous freedom, which in the proceedings already detailed has been so unjustifiably assailed.

Mr. Forsaith regarded the persecuting party as actuated by a fear of being deprived of their wealth. He referred to the proceedings at the trials, and the instructive lessons they supplied. Our civil liberties are endangered (said he) by the existence of a State Church. He recommended the formation of a society for "the protection of our liberties;" the holding of a county meeting to prevent our money

being taken to pay the costs of the late prosecution; and the getting up of a memorial to the Secretary of State for the dismissal of the three clerical magistrates, who had persecuted the Dissenters of Melbourn, from their place. "We must be practical men. Our forefathers maintained their principles at the peril of their lives. They would rather die than yield. Many of them went in chariots of fire to the skies." After some further reference to the expenses of the trials and of the suit still pending, Mr. Forsaith was followed by

The Rev. F. POLLARD (of Saffron Walden), who observed that his sympathies were most fully with the audience—that those who were faithful to Christ would do what they could for the furtherance of the principles of his religion—and that the people of Melbourn would have the honour of giving an impetus to the cause of religious liberty in the places around.

A committee was appointed to carry out the principles and objects of the British Anti-state-church Association.

The Rev. A. C. WRIGHT rose, and expressed his gratitude to friends in the neighbourhood who had stood by and cheered the Dissenters of Melbourn throughout their troubles—and moved a vote of thanks to Messrs. Miall and Forster for the able and delightful exposition of principles which they had given.

The Rev. Mr. MIRAMS moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

After responses to these votes, and a most liberal collection (£82 10s.), the assembly dispersed.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

The following summary of the proceedings of this body is taken chiefly from the *Wesleyan Times* of Monday:—During Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of last week, the Conference was principally employed in matters to which the public were admitted—the examinations and ordination of the young preachers, who, having passed their novitiate, were to be received into full connexion with the Conference as Wesleyan preachers. These services have always an interest for the Wesleyan people. No matter in what town they are held, crowded congregations attend them. This year, these services have not been inferior, neither have they been distinguished by anything superior, to those of former years. None of the young men gave evidence of more than the common average of talent and zeal; and the sermon and charge by the ex-President, though both excellent, wanted the charm of freshness.

ORDINATION SERVICE AT IRWELL-STREET CHAPEL, SALFORD.—This deeply-interesting service commenced on Wednesday, in Irwell-street Chapel, which was crowded with a most respectable auditory; upwards of 2,000 persons being present, including most of the leading members of the Wesleyan denomination; while in the four long pews immediately in front of the pulpit were seated the candidates for ordination, 36 in number. The President, after a brief address, read, in a very impressive manner, several passages of scripture suited to the occasion, after which he proceeded to propose the questions usually put at ordinations in the Wesleyan body. After a short time being spent in silent prayer, a hymn was sung, and the young ministers went in successive companies to the rail of the communion, where the solemn and formal work of ordination, by imposition of hands, was performed by the president, the ex-president, the secretary of the conference, the Revs. G. Marsden, W. Atherton, John Scott, Samuel Jackson, John McGowan, B. Slater, Corbet Cook, and Dr. Dixon. The hands of these ministers were placed upon the head of each candidate, while the president read the ordination prayer; at the conclusion of which the ministers assembled, all standing, pronounced audibly the word "Amen," as a token of their approval, and reception of each person set apart. After the sound of the solemn "Amen" had died away, the president presented to each young minister a copy of the New Testament, saying—"Take thou authority to preach the word of God, and to administer the sacrament in the congregation," thus proceeding till the same ceremony had been performed to every one of the thirty-six ordained. Afterwards the ordinance of the Lord's supper was administered to all the newly ordained ministers by the president, the ex-president, and the secretary of the conference. About twelve o'clock, Dr. Newton delivered an official charge to the young ministers. The charge, which occupied an hour and five minutes in delivery, was founded on 2 Tim. ii. 15:—"Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth." It was a most powerful and excellent discourse, and was listened to with the deepest attention. The service concluded a little before two o'clock. On Wednesday evening, the examination of character was resumed. The scenes that ensued, and were continued on Thursday and Friday, the latest date to which our information goes, we cannot permit ourselves to characterise as they merit. Seriously we do not believe that another company of six hundred men, having any pretensions to be gentlemen of America, where such reprehensible and unworthy exhibitions would be tolerated, as we this day record as having taken place in the "venerable" Wesleyan Conference! "Hisses," "derisive cheers," "unrestrained marks of disapprobation," are not quite the things which we would expect to find in an assembly of grave, religious men. The

report of the inquisition on Messrs. Everett and Burdsall must speak for itself, as well as the letter of the Rev. James Bromley. Think of one preacher of 50 years' standing, another of 37, and a third of 44, being summoned and questioned on suspicion, in the nineteenth century! Mr. Burdsall very properly referred to that, and Mr. Everett aptly replied to the inquisition—"If I am most suspected, then there must be most evidence against me: produce it." It will be seen by our report of Saturday's proceedings, that the case of Messrs. Everett and Burdsall has been referred to a committee: that committee we think fairly composed, with the exception of the three last names. The Rev. Daniel Walton has been degraded from the superintendency, having saved himself from further punishment by expressions of regret as to himself, and of disapproval as to the "Fly-sheets." The Rev. John Burdsall and the Rev. James Everett have firmly refused to reply to any questions, though ready to answer any accusation reduced to writing. The Rev. James Bromley has declared his settled determination to pursue the same course, but has not yet, it is said, been seen in Manchester. It is not doubted that these gentlemen, and probably some others, will be expelled.

THE WESLEYANS AND GOVERNMENT AID FOR EDUCATION.—The General Education Committee reveals the fact, and to what extent we are involved in the receipt of Government aid for one of our schools. For the Normal school at Westminster we are to receive £7,000 as a grant towards the building, which is to cost £30,668, in addition to £8,822, the cost of the site. The annual expenditure of this establishment is estimated at £4,750, to meet which the following items of income were calculated on:—800 children at 2d. per week, for 48 weeks, £320; Government grants to 80 stewards, £1,600; to four masters, £120; and from students, £800. This leaves a deficiency of £2,840 per year, which will have to be made up from the General Fund. There remains but £2,000 to be collected for the completion of the proposed building, the mode of obtaining which is not yet decided. The Connexional Statistics of the body are encouraging. There are 413 day schools, with 38,968 scholars of both sexes and all ages, at an annual cost, including teachers' salaries, of £25,043 7s. The Sunday schools are 4,344, with 461,197 scholars, and 83,992 teachers, 59,643 of whom are members of society. Of these schools, 4,049 regularly attend chapel; in 3,906, the Conference Catechism is taught; and 22,829 of the children attend select classes, "preparatory to introduction into the church." The total annual cost of these schools is £26,194 10s. One of the funds—the children's—has suffered to a considerable extent from the unfaithfulness of its clerical treasurer, the Rev. John S. Stamp, whose defalcations leave it minus a large sum, if the amounts borrowed from other funds, on the credit of this, are all charged to it.—*Wesleyan Times*.

CHURCH-RATES, WESTON-SUPER-MARE.—The following is a portion of a handbill we have received:—"On Thursday, July the 26th, seized from E. J. Rodway's, High-street, for a church-rate of 3s. 6d.:

A Sofa.....	£6 0 0
Loo Table.....	4 4 0
Cheffonier.....	3 9 0

£13 13 0

£13 13s. to pay a 3s. 6d. church-rate! 'God hates robbery for burnt-offering.' The objection to this rate was purely a matter of the conscience, and is a man to be compelled to pay thirteen guineas because his conscience will not allow him to pay 3s. 6d.? We have been told that the meekness of charity and the gentleness of love should be the attributes of a church, but here we find 'the Church' invading the privacy of domestic life, visiting conscientious conduct with penalties, for the sake of a paltry 3s. 6d.! What a noble, honourable, and Christian institution that must be which cannot live and flourish without distraining the goods and chattels of a conscientious Dissenter! From a second handbill, since issued, we learn that the whole of the goods were returned to Mr. R. on the 30th ult., who says:—"He thinks it due to himself, and to the principles which he has endeavoured to maintain, to state that this return of the property distrained is to him wholly unexpected and unsolicited, and is not the result of any compromise on his part."

CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—A vestry-meeting was held, on Friday last, for the purpose of granting a church-rate for this parish. Mr. Mountain, the vicar, took the chair, and read the notice by which the vestry had been called. Mr. Bontems inquired how Mr. Roberts, whose name was affixed to the notice, had become the vicar's churchwarden, seeing that Mr. Heale had been named by the vicar at the time for appointing churchwardens. The vicar replied that Mr. Heale had declined the office, and therefore he had appointed Mr. Roberts instead. Mr. Bontems said, he believed the appointment to be invalid, and hoped the parish would not regard Mr. Roberts as a churchwarden. The vicar here left the vestry, and it was proposed that Mr. Roberts, as one of the churchwardens, should preside. Mr. Bontems objected to this, for the reason before stated, and proposed that Mr. Rosling, a member of the Society of Friends, should preside; this Mr. Rosling declined to do, and it was arranged on both sides that Mr. Heale should be chairman. Mr. William Smith proposed a rate of threepence in the pound, to raise the amount required by the churchwardens to pay all the expenses, including the salaries of the organist and pew-opener, the ringing of bells, and other items, not legally chargeable unless authorized by

the rate-payers. Mr. Boughton Smith seconded the motion. Mr. James Price, Independent minister, proposed that the amount required should be raised by voluntary subscription, instead of by rate. Mr. W. Aitchison, Baptist minister, seconded the motion. The Chairman refused to put this as an amendment on the motion for a rate. Mr. Price then proposed that a rate of one farthing in the pound should be granted. Mr. Pratten, Baptist minister, seconded this proposition. The Chairman again refused to put the question, on the ground that the rate proposed was an inadequate one. Mr. Bontems now proposed that a committee be appointed to ascertain what amount of rate would be required to pay the legally necessary expenses. Mr. Price seconded this motion. The Chairman again refused to put the question, declaring the amendment illegal. Mr. Bontems then proposed a rate of one penny in the pound. Mr. Price seconded this motion. The Chairman again refused to put the question, declaring the rate proposed inadequate. Mr. Bontems said he had no alternative but to propose a rate of three halfpence in the pound. This, also, was seconded by Mr. Price. The Chairman said he felt himself at liberty to put this question, which he did, when it appeared that there were 16 votes for the amendment, and 16 against it. He then gave his casting vote against the amendment. Mr. Bontems demanded a poll. The question of granting a threepenny rate was then put, and 20 voted for it, and 21 against it. At the poll, which took place subsequently, no efforts were made by the opponents of the 3d. rate to bring up votes, while the supporters of that rate left no stone unturned to poll as many as possible. The result, therefore, was, for the threepenny rate, 166; for the three-halfpenny one, 60. At the last year's contest, the advocates of the rate polled 54 more votes than they did this year, and their opponents 9 votes less, making a difference of 63 votes in favour of this year. A vote of thanks to the Chairman was proposed by Mr. Price, seconded by Mr. Smith, and carried unanimously.

PROGRESS TO ROME.—The Rev. Mr. Wenham, late of Magdalen College, and some time since chaplain at Ceylon, was a few days ago ordained a priest of Rome by Bishop Wiseman. Mr. Wenham, it is understood, is to join the order of Oratorians, under Fathers Faber and Newman. Another "sign of the times," is a splendid Gothic church which has just reared its imposing front in Farm-street, Berkley-square, at the instance of the Jesuits, and which is to be opened and solemnly consecrated about the end of the month.—*Globe*.

OPENING OF A CHURCH OF THE JESUITS.—A church of the Jesuits in May-fair, was opened on Tuesday week by the Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, assisted by Dr. Browne, Roman Catholic Bishop of Wales; Dr. Gillis, Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, and a numerous clergy. The form and style of the church are the work of Mr. Scholes; but the decorations—which are described as of much beauty—of the sanctuary and of the interior are Pugin's. Between the beginning and conclusion of the pontifical service, Dr. Wiseman preached a sermon on the history and present situation of the Jesuits, and congratulated his own flock on the accession of such fellow-soldiers. "In future, however," continues the reporter's paragraph, "it will generally be, not bishops, but the members themselves of a society which has been always famous for its preachers, that will make the walls of that church resound with their exhortations, expositions, or denunciations."

The *Berkshire Chronicle* states that in some circulars sent round by the Bishop of Oxford to different parishes was this inquiry: "Does your officiating clergyman preach the gospel, and are his conversation and carriage consistent therewith?" To which a churchwarden, about four miles from Wallingford, wrote in answer: "He preaches the gospel, but does not keep a carriage."

THE STATE-CHURCH QUESTION IN CANADA.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"The great question of the disunion of Church and State, I rejoice to find, commands increasing interest on both sides of the Atlantic. Our recent 'University Bill,' which has shut out the dominant Church party from their nest—the nursery they had formed for the growth of a State Church in Canada—gives us a good hope that the root of the upas will, ere long, be dug up and cast out of our social vineyard. The grand contest will come up next session upon the 'Clergy Reserves' and 'Rectories,' and if those measures be not carried in accordance with popular opinion, our provincial Cabinet will most surely be driven from power. The public are intensely awake upon the subject, in order to a preparation for the contest."

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—On Tuesday night, about eight o'clock, a chimney-sweep of the name of William Marshall, committed suicide by throwing himself over the Dean Bridge, Edinburgh, into the bed of the Water of Leith. He mounted upon the parapet-wall of the bridge, and called out, before taking the desperate leap, "Here I go! glory or murder." It is said that Marshall, who is a young man about twenty-two years of age, had been drinking all day, and that he committed the act while in a state of drunken excitement.

THE PALACE COURT.—By the County Court Act, which received the Royal assent on Tuesday, no fresh actions can be commenced in the Palace Court, and at the end of the year all its functions will cease and determine. A great number of writs were issued in the few days preceding the act receiving the Royal assent.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, NOTTINGHAM.—On Monday, July 30, the foundation-stone of a new chapel to be erected on the Derby-road, Nottingham, by the second Baptist church, was laid by S. M. Peto, Esq., M.P. The day was favourable for the service, and arrangements had been made within the area of the building for the accommodation of a considerable number, the whole being under covering of canvas. By twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, the space was well filled by a large and respectable assembly. The service was commenced by the Rev. Samuel M'All, who read the Scriptures and offered the dedicatory prayer. The Rev. J. Mortlock Daniell, of Birmingham, then delivered an eloquent address, marked by much of manly independence of tone and devout catholicity of feeling. After singing, Mr. Peto gave a graceful and energetic enunciation of true Nonconformist principles, expressing at the same time his pleasure in the thought that the communion of the church for which the new sanctuary was being reared would be free to all who hold the Head. The days and the thoughts of a former Governor of Nottingham, Colonel Hutchinson, were beautifully alluded to—that the contrast of the present with those past times might urge to a more strenuous maintenance of principles dear, in their unpopularity, to the devout of those times, and utterance was then given to hearty wishes for the peace and prosperity of the future worshippers in the rising house of prayer. The stone, which bore an inscription, graven on brass, commemorating the day and the deed, and bearing the names of the pastor and deacons, was then laid by Mr. Peto. The Doxology was sung and the Benediction pronounced by the Rev. J. A. Baynes, the minister of the people by whom the work is undertaken. After the morning service several ministers and gentlemen partook of a cold collation, at which Mr. Baynes presided. There were present, in addition to Mr. Peto, Thos. Carver, Esq., Mayor of Nottingham, the Revs. S. M'All, J. M. Daniell, H. L. Adams, of Newark, J. New, of Birmingham, R. Morris, of Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, W. F. Poile, of Derby; Mr. Alderman Herbert, Mr. Alderman Berkin, Mr. Alderman Vickers, the Town Clerk, W. Enfield, Esq., A. Morley, Esq., W. Felkin, Esq., and other gentlemen. After the removal of the cloth, the Chairman proposed successively the health of the Queen, Mr. Peto, and the Mayor, which, with other toasts, were responded to by the gentlemen present. In the evening a public tea-meeting was held in the Exchange Hall, which was presided over by the Mayor, and addressed by the Rev. H. L. Adams, W. Cripps, Esq., the Rev. R. Morris, the Rev. J. Matheson, A.B., W. Felkin, Esq., W. Taylor, Esq., and Mr. Oldknow. A vote of thanks to the Mayor was moved by the Rev. J. A. Baynes, seconded by Mr. Alderman Vickers, and unanimously accorded. Upwards of 300 ladies and gentlemen, members of all parts of the one Church, attended the meeting. The new building will be 110 feet long and 40 feet wide in the clear between the walls. The nave will be 35 feet long, with aisles and galleries, which together will afford accommodation for 1,000 persons. A baptistry, 25 feet by 18, will be built at the end of the nave behind the pulpit, and at the sides of the baptistry will be three vestries and a recess for the organ. The baptistry will be quite open to the chapel, and the font always uncovered. The chapel will be 55 feet high from the floor to the ridge of the roof. The buildings have been designed in the gothic style of the time of Edward II. The elevations are plain, the aisles particularly so, the narrowness of the ground having curtailed the projection of the buttresses; and, with the exception of the window tracings, the chapel will be as devoid of expensive ornament as consistency and propriety will allow. It is to be built of Bulwell stone, with light-coloured Coxbench stone dressings; and it is proposed to construct all the fittings and furniture in complete accordance with the style of the building.

SHREWSBURY.—Mr. Wm. P. Williams having resigned his pastorate of the Baptist church assembling in Claremont-street, Shrewsbury, the members of the church and congregation resolved to give him, before his departure, a public expression of their respect and affection. Accordingly, on Thursday evening, the 2nd inst., he was invited to a public open-air tea-meeting. Mrs. Cooke, of Rowton Cottage, kindly lent her lawn for the occasion. After tea one of the deacons (Mr. Lakelin) was called to the chair. The senior deacon (Mr. John Simons) then read a most affectionate and pathetic address to Mr. Williams, deeply deploring his decision, and earnestly entreating him to reconsider his resolve and yet continue his ministry amongst them. He then presented Mr. Williams, on behalf of the church and congregation, with a purse of money for the purchase of a list of works then particularized, including the celebrated "Conversations Lexicon," or Popular Encyclopedia, 14 vols.; Foster's Life and Reviews; Stuart on the Apocalypse; Guesses at Truth, 1st and 2nd series; Moore's Man and his Motives; Power of Soul over the Body; Use of the Body in Relation to the Mind; Norton's Genuineness of the Gospels; Macaulay's Essays, &c. &c. On the first volume of the Encyclopedia there is beautifully printed in gold leaf, "This book, with twenty-four others, was presented by members of the Baptist church and congregation meeting in Claremont-street, Shrewsbury, August 2nd, 1849, as a token of their christian esteem and affection for their late pastor, Mr. Wm. P. Williams, and expressive of their sorrow at his leaving. Pastorate 20 months; 80 members at commencement; 150 at leaving." Mr. Williams then made a most feeling and pathetic reply, expressing the deep sorrow he

felt in separating from so many ardent and devoted friends. The interchange of christian sympathy was truly great. Mr. Williams's resolve to leave has caused the greatest sorrow to the church and congregation. He has been earnestly requested to remain. Memorials to that effect have been presented by the church and congregation, and there is a hope expressed by many that he will yet be induced to change his determination.

SHERSTON, WILTS.—On Thursday, July 26th, the Independent Chapel, Sherston, was reopened after being closed nearly five months for alterations and repairs. The interior of the chapel having been in a dilapidated state for some time, it was deemed necessary to re-pew the whole, making several additions. This has been done substantially, and in the most modern style; and whilst rigid economy has been observed, the comfort and convenience of the poorer members of the congregation have been especially regarded. Eloquent and impressive sermons were delivered on the occasion, in the morning and afternoon, by the Rev. N. Haycroft, M.A., of Broadmead; and in the evening, by the Rev. E. Probert, of Pithay, Bristol. The following ministers also took part in the services—the Rev. Messrs. Rees, of Chippenham; Bandal, of Kingswood; Shakespear, of Shortwood; Collins, of Tetbury; and Feaston, of Wotton-under-Edge. A public dinner was provided at the Swan Hotel, of which upwards of forty availed themselves. Tea was provided gratuitously by the ladies of the congregation in the spacious British School-room connected with the chapel, which was tolerably filled. It is pleasing to observe, that the Redeemer's cause in this formerly dark and benighted neighbourhood is prospering abundantly under the zealous ministry of the Rev. W. B. Sherry.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL preached a sermon on believer's baptism, on Sabbath morning last, at John-street Chapel (Rev. J. H. Evans's) and will himself be publicly baptized in that chapel tomorrow (Thursday) evening, at seven o'clock.

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, LIVERPOOL-ROAD, ISLINGTON.—The committee for managing the affairs of the church and congregation lately assembling at Claremont Chapel, believing that the time has now come when the interests of the church require the speedy erection of a building for their accommodation, and fortified by the almost unanimous concurrence of the members and friends, have agreed to take the piece of ground in the Liverpool-road, to which the attention of the church has been called, as a locality well adapted not only to the convenience of the existing church, but to the wants of a populous and rapidly increasing neighbourhood. It is estimated that the proposed structure (to hold about 1,000 persons), with the necessary school-rooms and outbuildings, will require an outlay of nearly £3,000; and the committee are now actively engaged in making such inquiries and arrangements as, they trust, will secure the erection of a building which, without superfluous ornament, may combine economy with durability and convenience.

NARROW ESCAPE ON THE MIDLAND LINE.—A correspondent has forwarded to us the following statement, to show the importance of some ready means being provided for railway passengers, in case of danger, communicating with the guard:—"On Wednesday week I was a passenger by the half-past 7 a.m. train on the Midland line. All went on well until we had passed the Royston station. I soon after observed the carriage in which I sat was filling with dust. I changed my seat and opened the opposite window, in the hope that the dust would blow out. I then said to a person in the same compartment of the carriage, that the dust came from underneath, and soon after I felt there was something wrong; the carriage began to shake, and the oscillation increased in violence until I could not keep my seat. It is impossible to convey any idea of the strong motion which in a short time it acquired. I immediately shouted, at the top of my voice, 'Stop, Stop!' Being in the carriage next to the luggage-van, in which was the guard, I succeeded in making him aware of our danger, but he could not make the engineman hear him, though he shouted until he was actually hoarse the next day. We remained in this terrible state for at least five minutes, the train the while going at from twenty-five to thirty miles an hour. Eventually the train was stopped. We got out, and on examining the carriage I found that the hook which connects the springs was gone, and the tire of the first wheel on the right side was also gone, whilst the carriage itself was off the line." It has long been suggested—among others, by the late George Stephenson—that a temporary bell-wire would, in the majority of such cases as the above, answer the purpose; it might with ease be conveyed from carriage to carriage, and also be constructed in such a manner that it could be removed almost instantaneously in case carriages were taken from or added to the train. We trust that railway companies will turn their attention to the matter.—*Derby Mercury.*

EAST INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES.—We rejoice in being able at length to congratulate the commercial and manufacturing public of this country, and all who are in any way connected with, or interested in, the progress of our Indian empire, that arrangements have been at length definitely completed for the introduction of railways. On the last day of the session the Royal assent was given to two bills, passed with the concurrence of the Indian authorities in this country, to incorporate the East Indian Railway Company and the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company respectively, for the objects for which they were originally formed.—*Economist.*

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

THE RIVER PLATE.

The affairs of the River Plate were brought under discussion in the House of Lords on Wednesday. The Earl of HARROWBY referred to the appearance in the newspapers of what professed to be an official copy of a convention to re-establish relations of friendship between France and the Argentine Confederation, which had been agreed on between Generals Rosas and Oribe and the French Admiral Le Preneur. According to this convention, General Oribe is to be acknowledged as the President of the Republic of the Uruguay. The articles are completely at variance with all the expectations which had been held out in that House. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said, he had no official knowledge on the subject. Her Majesty's Government had taken steps to be apprised of the ratification of the treaty; but according to the last information they had received, no determination could be come to on this matter by the French Government until the return of the President of the French Republic from a lengthened journey. He must therefore decline stating what steps her Majesty's Government might think it advisable to take, until they received communications from the French Government.

ITALIAN REFUGEES REPELLED FROM MALTA.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. MONCKTON MILNES called attention to a statement in the public prints, that the Governor of Malta had thought fit to prevent certain persons from landing in that island, those persons being refugees from Rome. Whatever political opinions might be entertained by different parties respecting their cause, their bravery had undoubtedly excited the admiration of the civilized world. He inquired of Mr. Hawes, whether it was true that these persons had not even been allowed to land, and that the English authorities were imitating that want of hospitality of which there had been such flagrant instances in a neighbouring nation?

Mr. HAWES stated, that such crowds of refugees from Italy and Sicily had arrived at Malta, that the Governor, acting on his responsibility for the preservation of peace and tranquillity in the island, had found it absolutely necessary to put some limit on the numbers frequenting it. This was not done with any inconsiderateness: on the contrary, whenever sickness was given as a reason for landing, the parties were at once allowed to disembark, and they received every care and attention from the Governor himself. Unless the Governor had done this, he would probably have been obliged to take steps that might have appeared more severe.

Mr. HUME thought that even the report of such a transaction was disgraceful to the country; and he wished to know what number of persons arrived at Malta at any one time. Mr. HAWES said, he had received no notice of this last question; but he believed he was right in saying that several hundreds arrived there within a short period, and more were on their way.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Lord NUGENT, on Wednesday, took the last opportunity he should have, to inquire of the Foreign Minister whether he had seen in the newspapers what purported to be a proclamation from the Austrian General Haynau to the people of Buda and Pesth? and whether he had any official information respecting that astonishing document? Lord PALMERSTON could only say, that her Majesty's Ministers had read the proclamation as it appeared with the deepest pain, but they had no official information concerning it. Lord NUGENT pursued the subject: "Should the Government become officially cognizant of it, would they be prepared, as in the case of the Eliot convention between the contending parties in Spain, to interpose its good offices, and its authority if necessary, to stop the perpetration of such horrors, which were never before committed or contemplated in war among civilized communities?" Lord PALMERSTON answered, that Government must reserve discretion to act as circumstances shall demand.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

Both Houses met on Wednesday soon after two o'clock, and in each some petitions were presented and questions put on subjects of minor interest till about three o'clock. At that hour the Commons were summoned to the House of Lords to hear the royal assent to divers bills, and be present at the reading of the Royal Commission for proroguing Parliament. The form of giving the royal assents having been gone through, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE read the following message from the Queen:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from Her Majesty to inform you that the state of public business enables her to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, and to close the present Session.

Her Majesty has directed us to express the satisfaction with the zeal and assiduity with which you have discharged the laborious and anxious duties in the performance of which you have been occupied.

Her Majesty has given her assent to the important measure you have passed to amend the Navigation Laws, in full confidence that the enterprise, skill, and hardihood of her people will assure to them a full share of the commerce of the world, and maintain upon the seas the ancient renown of this nation.

Her Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you that the friendly character of her relations with Foreign Powers affords her a just confidence in the continuance of peace.

The preliminaries of peace between Prussia and Denmark have been signed under the mediation of Her

Majesty, and Her Majesty trusts that this convention may prove the forerunner of a definitive and permanent treaty.

Her Majesty's efforts will continue to be directed to promote the restoration of peace in those parts of Europe in which it has been interrupted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by her Majesty to return you her thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

The public expenditure has undergone considerable reductions within the present year, and Her Majesty will continue to apply a watchful economy in every branch of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by Her Majesty to congratulate you on the happy termination of the war in the Punjab. The exertions made by the Government of India and the valour displayed by the army in the field, demand Her Majesty's warmest acknowledgments.

Her Majesty has observed with gratification the spirit of obedience to the laws which has been manifested by her subjects during the period which has elapsed since Her Majesty last addressed her Parliament.

It is the characteristic of our Constitution that it renders the maintenance of order compatible with the fullest enjoyment of political and civil liberty.

The satisfaction with which Her Majesty has viewed the peaceful progress of her people in arts and industry, has been greatly alloyed by the continuance of severe distress in one part of the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty has observed with pleasure your liberal exertions to mitigate the pressure of this calamity, and Her Majesty commands us to thank you for your unremitting attention to measures calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland. It is Her Majesty's fervent hope that it may please the Almighty Disposer of events to favour the operation of those laws which have been sanctioned by Parliament, and to grant to her Irish people, as the reward of that patience and resignation with which they have borne their protracted sufferings, the blessings of an abundant harvest and of internal peace.

The commission authorizing the prorogation of Parliament was then read; and in virtue of that commission, Lord LANSDOWNE declared the Parliament prorogued till Tuesday, the 9th day of October next.

The Commons withdrew from the bar of the House of Lords; and, after the usual interval of farewell gossip, both Houses separated, at about half-past three.

SAVINGS BANKS RETURN.—An interesting Parliamentary return has just been issued on the subject of savings-banks, giving a variety of particulars respecting them. The return embraces the whole United Kingdom, and is made up to the 20th of November last. The number of depositors was 1,054,663; the amount deposited, £28,046,139; while 6,368 persons had purchased annuities amounting to £105,062. To conduct 584 savings-banks, there were 635 unpaid officers and 1,140 paid. No less than £75,384 was disbursed in salaries, and the total annual expenses of management amounted to £103,102. The average rate of interest allowed to depositors, which varies in different banks, was £2 18s. 11d. per cent. The largest establishment was that in St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross: there were 37,214 depositors, who had invested £1,114,617—a sum greater than the amount deposited in the whole of Scotland; there were sixteen officers, all paid, and the total expenditure was £5,187. The comptroller and secretary of this bank received a salary of £770. The actuaries at Manchester and Exeter received £600 each.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.—The only daughter of Mr. George Cowley, an extensive and wealthy farmer, residing at Kilsby, has eloped with her grandfather's groom. The lady in question was between 27 and 28 years of age, highly accomplished, and possessed of considerable personal attractions. Some time ago, an eminent railway contractor paid his addresses to the lady, and was by her accepted as a suitor, but rejected by her father, who, by way of breaking off the connexion, kept the daughter under strict surveillance till about a month since, when he gave her permission to go into Northamptonshire to visit some friends. Shortly afterwards the groom, who had for a lengthened period professed an attachment towards a fellow-servant, obtained leave of absence for a week. That time having elapsed, Mr. Cowley wrote a letter to him, inquiring the cause of his continued absence, when a reply was received, stating that the young man was indisposed, but would return as soon as he became convalescent. This state of affairs continued till Wednesday morning, when it was ascertained that the young lady and the young man, instead of visiting their friends, had eloped together, and got married at a town in Rutlandshire. The young lady possessed between £6,000 and £7,000 in her own right. The two parties had so well arranged the affair, that the principal part of the lady's wardrobe and jewellery was removed without any suspicion being excited; whilst, to defray the expenses of the nuptials, and the subsequent tour, Miss Cowley drew £900 out of her banker's hands.

CHLOROFORM A HELP TO THEFT.—On Sunday, July 29, while Mr. Swinneck and family, of Ashford, Kent, were at church, some villains entered his house, and violently pressed a handkerchief upon the mouth of an invalid lady, Miss Gotts, which being strongly impregnated with chloroform, soon rendered her insensible. Being alone in the house, they then took from her person a watch, some valuable rings, and her purse. The fright and ruffianly treatment on a constitution already impaired by illness, have placed her life in imminent danger.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Boston.—The nomination took place on Wednesday last. Mr. Freshfield, the Conservative candidate, having on the previous day withdrawn from the contest, transferred his interest, as far as he could, to Captain Pelham. Mr. W. Garritt proposed Captain Pelham, and Mr. W. Rawson seconded the nomination; but it was all done in dumb show as regarded the body of those present. Mr. G. Snaith then proposed Mr. D. W. Wire. Mr. Slater, a town councillor, seconded the nomination. Captain Pelham then addressed the meeting, but was heard only by those immediately near him. He said that different members of his family had sat for divers places in the county of Lincoln for three generations, and if they refused to return him it would be the first time any portion of Lincolnshire had rejected a Pelham. Mr. Wire said his hon. opponent claimed to represent them on several grounds. He was a member of a family of influence and great property in the county. Against him and against his family he had not one word to say. He believed that, in times past, they had done good service to the cause of the people. The hon. gentleman then showed the difference in principle between Captain Pelham and himself, although both were Liberals; but he (Mr. Wire) desired to progress with the events of the time, his opponent wished to stand still. He concluded by saying, that to secure the defeat of the people's candidate all the influence of a great family, as well as bribery, intimidation, and corruption, had been brought to bear to defeat his election. The mayor then presented himself, and was received with groans. The show of hands was called for. About one-fifth were held up for Capt. Pelham; the four-fifths held up their hands for Mr. Wire with tremendous applause. Votes of thanks were proposed to the mayor in dumb show. A poll was demanded for Captain Pelham. Both parties were actively engaged in canvassing all the afternoon. The Government, it is said, used their influence openly on behalf of Captain Pelham. In the evening there was a very crowded meeting in the theatre, at which a beautiful set of flags, the gift of the ladies of Boston, was presented to Mr. Wire. The polling commenced at eight on Thursday morning. At the close of the first hour, Mr. Wire was 16 a-head, the numbers being—Wire, 191; Pelham, 187. At eleven, the scale turned, and Captain Pelham was 15 beyond Mr. Wire, the numbers being—for Pelham, 255; and for Wire, 240. At twelve, Captain Pelham had numbered 300 votes, and Mr. Wire but 273. This lead was maintained by Captain Pelham with little difference until nearly the close of the poll, when the numbers officially declared were:—

For Captain Pelham 422
For Mr. Wire 321

Majority for Captain Pelham .. 101
Although some disturbances were apprehended, none occurred. Mr. Wire's friends accuse their opponents of the most open bribery, stating that in some cases as much as £10 had been given for a single vote, and still greater sums offered. Mr. Wire's poll-book shows 383 promises of votes, and this circumstance seems to have determined his friends on instituting a rigid scrutiny. The Conservatives who intended to vote for Mr. Freshfield, joined to oppose the Radical, and to this Mr. Wire's friends attribute his defeat.

READING.—The nomination of candidates to represent the seat vacant by Serjeant Talfourd's elevation to the Bench, took place on Monday. The town was kept in a state of commotion from rather an early hour by the bands and banners of two of the candidates parading the streets. The excitement reached its utmost height, when an address appeared from another candidate, making a total of five, who in their political sentiments varied from high Toryism to Chartism. The new candidate is Mr. Thomas Norton, who, for a period of twelve years, held a seat on the judicial bench in Newfoundland, and he appears to solicit the suffrages of the Liberal electors. This gentleman was introduced by Mr. George Thompson, M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and his address was in circulation a few hours prior to the nomination. Mr. Bowyer was proposed by Mr. T. Salmon and Mr. H. Letchworth. The hon. candidate spoke at length on those circumstances which had led to a division in the Liberal interest, and then proceeded to dwell on those political topics on which he conceived a constituency had a right to know the candidate's opinion.

He began with the question of free-trade, and expressed himself as determined to support the principle, for he had not seen that any of his tenants or labourers had suffered from its adoption. While they had free-trade in corn, it ought to be carried out in everything else, for it was an inconsistency to confine it to one thing. It must be carried out in every branch of national commerce, and to the fullest possible extent. It was absurd to talk of going backward to the old principle of protection. The constitution was progressive, and could not remain in one particular state or form [cheers]. It was on the principle of progression he should legislate. With regard to economy he was determined, if they returned him to Parliament, to enforce it in every branch of the public service, being of opinion that no one should be paid from the resources of the country but those who were engaged in its service. He thought that education ought to be given to the public without reference to the interests of any particular creed. The income-tax, which was known as a war tax, was very objectionable, and he was in favour of a modification. He thought that allowance ought to be made for the disbursements in trade, and that it should be imposed on the net and not the gross produce of trade. To the endowment of Catholic churches he was strongly opposed, and as to the

ballot, it should receive his support; and he was anxious protection should be given to every man in the exercise of the franchise. As to the suffrage, that he would extend as people became educated, and he concluded by calling upon the Liberals to unite and support him at the poll.

Mr. H. Simonds proposed, and Mr. Hodges seconded, the nomination of Mr. John Frederick Stamford. Mr. Stamford then gave an exposition of his Protectionist and State-church principles. Mr. Hone, in a few words, proposed Sir John Hare as a candidate. The proposition was seconded by John Hone, Esq., amid much laughter and confusion. Sir John Hare gave a brief statement of his political views, saying, that he was in favour of universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, reduction in taxation, and every measure of reform which the people now required. He had, on Friday last, offered to Mr. Gardner to turn over all his interest to him, if he would again come forward as a candidate; but as that gentleman refused to do so, he was determined to go to the poll. Mr. Carroll, a Quaker, nominated Mr. Thomas Norton. Mr. Exall seconded the proposition. Mr. Norton addressed the electors at great length, stating that he was for the maintenance of free-trade, and the removal of all restrictions upon the commerce and industry of the people; he advocated financial reform, and every practicable degree of economy in the several departments of the public service. He was in favour of an extension of the suffrage, would vote for the protection of the ballot, and support a measure for shortening the duration of Parliaments. He was a friend of universal education, free from the interference of any religious sect; in favour of the abolition of ecclesiastical courts, and the removal of all imposts levied upon Dissenters for the support of the Established Church. He was anxious for an improvement in the government of the colonies, with the view to develop their capabilities, and to diminish their expenses by conceding to them the power of self-government. Mr. Thomas Clark, a Chartist, was nominated, and addressed the meeting on the various points which had been prominently noticed by other gentlemen. On a show of hands being taken, it was declared to be in favour of Mr. Norton. A poll was demanded for the other candidates, and, after passing a vote of thanks to the mayor, the meeting dispersed. The Chartist announced his withdrawal from the contest.

REPRESENTATION OF WEST SURREY.—A requisition is in course of signature to Mr. Williams, the late member for Coventry, requesting him to stand for this division of the county. Mr. Briscoe, who formerly represented the county, has issued an address, offering himself as a candidate.

REPRESENTATION OF KIDDERMINSTER.—Capt. the Hon. D. Ward, the brother of Lord Ward, and Mr. W. H. Cook, of the Oxford Circuit, are named as candidates in the Conservative interest. It is stated to be not improbable that Mr. Samson Ricardo will be brought forward by the Liberals, whilst the name of Mr. J. A. Taylor is likewise mentioned.

MARVELLOUS ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—One of the most wonderful escapes from impending death that was ever heard or read of, occurred on Saturday, the 28th ult., in the person of a workman, employed in the erection of the High Level Bridge across the Tyne. On that day, shortly after 8 o'clock, John Smith, of Newcastle, a middle-aged shipwright, now in the service of Messrs. Hawks, Crawshaw, & Sons, was at work on the High Level Bridge, the floors of which are laid in shipbuilding fashion. He had occasion to pass from the permanent to the temporary bridge, at the south end of the first water arch, counting from Newcastle. A loose plank extended from the one bridge to the other, as a roadway; and when he placed his foot upon it, it canted over. The end upon which he stepped had been lying, probably, upon some loose gravel. He was looking westward at the time, but found himself suddenly turned eastward, and with his head down. His thought at that moment was—"I'm gone!" Immediately below was the projecting cornice of the stone pier at the lower roadway of the bridge, on which he must dash in his descent, and be thence precipitated into the Tyne, at a depth from the plank of 120 feet. But he was miraculously arrested in his downward course. A huge nail had been driven, to the depth of an inch and a half, into the end of a cross-bearer, on to which the temporary platform rests. It served no purpose, but had, apparently, been driven in from mere caprice. The projecting head was John Smith's guardian angel; it caught his fustian trousers at the leg, a little above the hem (if that be the right word), and he hung suspended, swinging to and fro in the wind, and gazing downward upon the cornice and the flood, which threatened him with a double death. Edward Ward, a painter with Messrs. Cummings and Firbank, was the first to observe his situation, and, running up, held him by the leg; but Smith told him that he must obtain further assistance, or he could do him no good. Ward then alarmed the other workmen—some of whom procured a ladder, by which they got up to their comrade from the lower bridge, and released him from his peril. On the following Monday, when in conversation with him on the bridge, we suggested that he should preserve his trousers and the nail as memorials of his deliverance from death. "Nay," devoutly replied the worthy shipwright (who has been many years a member of the Wesleyan body), "I never thought either of my trousers or the nail while I was hanging in the air. It was the hand of God that held me up. I thought so at that moment, and I think so now."—*Gateshead Observer.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE-HOUR SYSTEM

BEING A NATIONAL EVIL, THE MOVEMENT SEEKING ITS OVERTHROW SHOULD BE NATIONAL TOO.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—You will, I am certain, agree with me that protracted labour, as carried on in shops and work-rooms in this country, generally, is a serious individual and national evil.

The present Premier—when presiding at a meeting of the Metropolitan Early-Closing Association—designated it as being "one of the greatest evils of this country." That eminent surgeon, Mr. Grainger, of St. Thomas's Hospital, says, that he "would pledge all he knows of the constitution of the human frame to the assertion, that it is only another term for sickness, suffering, and death;" and Mr. Hopkins, draper, of Shoreditch, states that when, as an assistant, exposed to its influence, so intolerable was his misery, that he has "often wished that death would terminate his existence."

If any further reasons than the above were needed why we of the parent society should desire that the system referred to, wherever existing, should be abolished, we have them abundantly in the heart-rending letters of which, from various parts, we are constantly in the receipt.

But it may be asked if such abolition be practicable? To deny its practicability would be (as I have said elsewhere) "to cast a reflection on Deity, or else to offer an insult to humanity; it would be to say, in effect, that a system which embitters and shortens the lives of thousands of those whom it enslaves, is either wantonly and determinedly upheld, or else is so deeply seated in the foundation of things that it cannot be removed." But the former—excepting in isolated cases—is not, and the latter could not be the case. On the contrary, I feel certain that all that is necessary in order to the proposed reformation is, that well-devised measures should be energetically and perseveringly pursued.

Seeing that the proposed change would promote the health, increase the intelligence, and improve the general character of the employed, thereby rendering them more valuable in their situations—that it would extend to employers themselves increased facilities for recreation, friendly intercourse, and public usefulness—that it would in no degree diminish the amount of business, while it would materially reduce the expense of its transaction—seeing this, employers have, through the instrumentality of the Early-Closing Association, gradually become favourable to the change, and are now, as a body, desirous that it should be effected.

Observing the brutalizing nature of the system under review—its Sabbath-desecrating tendency—that, in the striking language of Dr. Hugh M'Neill, "it reduces its victims to a state of mechanism in business, and animalism in enjoyment," and that it is utterly vain to expect any material improvement in the moral structure of society so long as that structure continues to be thus damaged, and even undermined, at its base—observing this, the clergy and ministers of the gospel generally are, for the most part, not simply approvers of the project, but even ready to further it by their personal advocacy.

And the public at large, at length recognising the important truth, that the Author of our being never intended that his intelligent creatures should be degraded to the condition of mere "beasts of burden," or "hewers of wood and drawers of water," but that they should occupy a position the very opposite of this—one, in fact, in unison with that immortal spirit which reigns alike in every human bosom—recognising this, they seem becoming daily more desirous to see them placed in such position.

This is all well, and so far highly hopeful. But the question naturally arises here, how is it that the evil complained of has not ere this been corrected, if indeed it be true that its existence is at once so universally confessed and lamented? I reply that the chief cause of this is the circumstance that hitherto there has been no mode adopted by which to gather up and converge, as it were, into one focus, the feeling in favour of the object, which, though already existing, is yet not fully ripened or properly directed.

I have long entertained, and am now more than ever deeply impressed with, the opinion, that the early-closing movement, to be thoroughly, permanently, and speedily successful, must assume more of a national character—an opinion in which the board of management fully concur. "Union is strength"—"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety"—are aphorisms as applicable and significant in the present instance as in themselves they are true.

The precise mode by which thus to extend the operations of the London Society is a matter which I could not so far trespass on your valuable space as to stop here to discuss. This can afterwards, without difficulty, be arranged. In the meantime, therefore, I will not do more than merely state that our plans and machinery may, without difficulty, at once be made available for national purposes, and that it will afford me pleasure to hear from those of your readers—employers or employed, of whatever trade, in the several towns throughout which your journal circulates—who, agreeing with the opinion as to the expediency of thus extending the operations of the Society, are desirous to see it carried into practice.

Warmly inviting such communications, all of which that are so marked will be viewed as strictly confidential,

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
On behalf of the Metropolitan
Early Closing Association,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN LILWALL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, August 6, 1849.

PEACE DEPUTIES TO THE CONGRESS IN PARIS.—The deputies from the United States of America are expected to reach Liverpool by the next packet, and it has been proposed to invite them to a public breakfast in Manchester, from which town a good number of deputies, it is expected, will accompany them to Paris. Mr. Prentice, for so many years the editor of the *Manchester Times*, is said to have been nominated to be one of the deputies on behalf of the friends of peace from Manchester.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, August 8, Two o'clock.

SCENES IN THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The *Wesleyan Times* contains a graphic report of the scenes which took place in the Conference on Friday and Saturday in reference to the "Fly-sheets." Mr. Everett, one of the "suspected," was thus catechised by the Secretary, from a paper containing a series of questions:—

1. "Mr. Everett, are you the writer or author of the 'Fly-sheets'?"

To this Mr. Everett replied: "Am I the first on the list of those who have not signed the declaration? When the brethren whose names occur in the minutes before mine have answered the question, then will I. Why am I singled out from all the rest? Till others, whose names occur before mine, answer, I will not answer, even if my refusal be followed by immediate expulsion!"

On the question being pressed, Mr. Everett demanded the name of his accuser, the charge against him in writing, and an opportunity to defend himself in a constitutional way. This only appeared to produce derisive cheers.

On being told that he was strongly suspected, and that for this reason he was questioned, he, after several apt replies, which he gave with much self-possession and dignity, said: "I WILL ANSWER NO QUESTIONS. I KNOW THE TEMPER OF THIS CONFERENCE [loud cheers]. AN ANSWER SHALL NEVER BE EXTORTED FROM ME."

After some more remarks from the platform, Mr. Everett asked the Conference what motives induced them to fix on him merely on suspicion? This called forth tremendous cheers; and on being told he was the most suspected, his reply was: "If I am the most suspected, then there must be the most evidence against me. Produce it."

On the original question being again proposed, he replied, with great firmness, "I will not answer the question. I WILL NEVER SUBMIT TO AN INQUISITION." This remark elicited most unrestrained marks of disapprobation from the Conference.

Finding Mr. Everett would not be intimidated, and that he was too impracticable, he was desired to retire to his seat.

Dr. Hannah then called for Mr. Burdall, who, though evidently ensnared by age, came forth with much firmness to be put to the question, as his friend had been before him.

He also gave a firm refusal to answer any such question; if accused of any crime, he required the charge to be presented. For fifty years had he been in the ministry, and he had never before been questioned in that way. "Am I accused?" asked he ("Yes, yes!" replied many voices). "Then by whom am I accused?" was his prompt reply. He, too, though put on the rack, giving forth no answer, was desired to resume his seat.

Dr. Beaumont immediately rose. "It was particularly unfortunate," said he, "that Dr. Hannah should have undertaken to propose these questions—Dr. Hannah, who had himself sanctioned anonymous slander, by recommending the pamphlet of 'Vates.'" (Here Dr. Beaumont was cried down by tremendous shouts of "Order.")

After a long and heated discussion, during which the "suspected" had withdrawn, two gentlemen were appointed to inform them that on the following morning they would be afforded another opportunity to answer for themselves. They returned, however, with the reply, that both Messrs. Everett and Burdall declined to avail themselves of the offer, unless some definite charges were brought against them.

Mr. Bromley's case was then brought forward. As he was not present, a letter was read from him, dated Bath, July 30, in which, after characterising the summons of the Conference as "arbitrary, illegal, and unjust," he says:—

"If I understand the letter forwarded to me aright, I am called to Conference to answer certain interrogatories to be proposed to me under the provisions of the law found at page 113 of the Minutes of 1835; though, as to what those interrogatories are, and by whom they are to be proposed, I am left utterly in the dark. I trouble you, therefore, Mr. President, with this letter, distinctly to aver, that any questions put to me under the provisions of that law, I cannot, and will not answer; believing it, as I most religiously do, to be an enactment steeped in apostasy and unbelief. To assent to that law in any shape were to renounce the vows and obligations which I contracted when I became a Wesleyan minister, to deride and condemn our standard writings, and to fly in the face of the word and authority of the Son of God. The 'errors, ignorances, and offences' of my Christian and ministerial character are, alas! manifold; but I am not prepared to do this great wickedness and sin against God. It is a question of submission to the Conference, or to the word and majesty of the Son of God; and I prefer the latter. If for a moment I incline to submit in this instance to a body of men whom I have served faithfully in the gospel for thirty-seven years, I hear those words spoken to my heart, as it were in thunders of remonstrance, 'Whosoever shall be ashamed of me, and of my word, of him shall the Son of man be ashamed when he cometh in the glory of his Father, with the holy angels.' This is my testimony, by which, with the assistance of Him whose word I thus revere, I am prepared, under any extremity, to abide."

If, however, the Conference prefer that I should deliver this, my testimony (and no other testimony have I to deliver), in person before its assembly, I will endeavour to do so, God being my helper.

[On Saturday, Mr. Bromley left Bath to attend the Conference at Manchester. His congregation, it is said, are, with two or three exceptions, unanimous in his favour.]

On Saturday, the President proposed that a committee should be appointed to consider the case in all its bearings, and to make their report on Monday. He proposed, as a committee, all the ex-presidents who are at Conference, as men in whom Conference has shown its confidence; Messrs. Burt, Taylor, Young, and Davies, as chairmen of remote and important districts; and Messrs. Naylor, Crowther, and Osborn, as men who have been painfully mixed up with the whole affair.

Mr. Osborn, at great length, gave a history and defence of the course he had taken with regard to the declaration, and resigned the document, with the signatures of more than 1,100 ministers, into the hands of the President. His speech was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered, and when he sat down the applause was continued and renewed for a long time. The Secretary proposed three resolutions, expressive of approbation of Mr. Osborn's conduct, of the union subsisting between the preachers, and of the propriety of placing the declaration and the signatures on the journals, and printing them in the minutes. They were carried unanimously, except that against the first, Messrs. Fielden, Dunn, and Griffith, held up their hands; and against the second and third, Messrs. Dunn and Griffith only.

Mr. George made some strong reflections on Mr.

Osborn's conduct, but was much interrupted. At length the test was unexpectedly put to him—"Are you the writer or the author of the 'Fly-sheets'?" and Mr. George continuing to plead that his conscience would not allow him to reply to that interrogatory, he was placed among the refractory.

Messrs. F. H. Walker, Thomas Rowland, and Amos Learoyd then voluntarily declared that though they had not signed the declaration, they knew nothing of the author or authors—had no sympathy with, but held in abhorrence, the "Fly-sheets." Their verbal declaration was accepted by the Conference as tantamount to signing.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—EXPULSION OF THE REV. JAMES EVERETT.

To the courtesy of the *Wesleyan Times* we are indebted for the latest intelligence of the proceedings of the Conference.

On Monday, the report of the committee on the case of Messrs. Everett and Burdall was brought up. It recommended the expulsion of the former, and that the latter be admonished.

The expulsion of Mr. Everett was resisted by several, and particularly by Dr. Beaumont, in a powerful speech. It was agreed that Mr. Everett should be invited to attend the evening sitting, but in the evening it was reported that he declined doing so. On this his expulsion was proposed, and carried, Messrs. Dunn, Griffith, and Bromley, being the only dissentients.

On the motion of Mr. Naylor, seconded by the ex-President, Mr. Burdall was to receive censure from the chair!

A resolution was brought forward by the Secretary, Dr. Hannah, reprobating and condemning the *Wesleyan Times*, and which, it is said, went to the extent of denouncing as a traitor any preacher contributing in any way to countenance and support that journal. The *Watchman* came in for a portion of censure. The Revs. Samuel Waddy and William Bunting, as well as Dr. Beaumont and others, were understood to wish the *Watchman* suppressed. The resolution was carried.

Yesterday, Mr. Dunn was called upon to answer sundry interrogatories, and was, as most expected, placed among the refractory. This was also the case with Mr. Bromley, whose case presented a singular and extraordinary feature of interest. The case of Messrs. Bromley, Dunn, George, and Griffith, was remitted to the committee that reported upon Mr. Everett's case.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Monday there was a debate in the Legislative Chamber on the affairs of Rome, which had not concluded. The speakers were MM. Armand, de Tocqueville (Minister of Foreign Affairs), and Jules Favre. M. de Tocqueville made the following statement:—

The Cabinet had considered that, in order to render the Pope independent, it was indispensable to return to him his temporal power, modified, it is true, by liberal institutions, without which that power could not long endure. He knew not the nature of these institutions, but he could pledge himself for the determination of his Holiness to grant them, and give the Assembly a positive assurance that the expedition to Rome should not end in a blind and implacable restoration.

The President starts for Rouen and Havre on Saturday.—The members of the Council of State, composed of representatives of the people, held a meeting on Sunday night, at which their list of twenty-five members was completed to form the commission to sit during the prorogation of the Assembly. Amongst those chosen are, it is said, MM. Berryer, Molé, and Piscatory. M. Thiers excused himself on the plea, that he proposed making a journey to London during the recess.—The sessions of the councils-general of the departments is to commence on the 27th of August, and close on the 10th of September.

ITALY.—On the 27th ult., four officers of Garibaldi's band had arrived at Rome under a French escort. On the 25th, General Morris, commander of the flying column in pursuit of that chief, captured at Acquafredda twenty horsemen belonging to his band. On the 27th, Garibaldi was encamped in the valley on the road leading southward to Tiferno, and northward to Bitargia, or San Sepolcro, a position commanding the high road across the Apennine, towards Urbino and Pesaro.

GERMANY.—A letter from Berlin of the 2nd inst., in the *Deutsche Zeitung*, mentions the arrival of a note, signed by the Ministers of Austria, Bavaria, and Russia, protesting in the most energetic terms against the independent manner in which Prussia takes it upon herself to restore tranquillity in the South of Germany. The same note contains another proposal for the division of Germany in seven districts, and the establishment of the Germanic Confederation under the presidency of Austria.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—There is no fresh news of importance—which, says the *Times* correspondent, is equivalent to bad news for Austria. The Austrian headquarters were on the 29th ult. at Felegyhaza, about 18 miles from Szegedin, and that part of the army advanced to the little village of Melgent without meeting an enemy. The Hungarians were supposed to be at Neusatz, Temerin, and St. Tomash. Szegedin was said to be surrounded with entrenchments, but the insurgent Government had removed to Groswarden. Strong guerilla bands were moving about near Kaschau, Eperies, and Miskolez; everywhere, in short, in rear of the Russian armies; they formed fragmentary parts of Görgey's army: moreover, the Russian garrisons left behind were too weak to check or suppress them. The Hungarians, under Guyon, had been repulsed with a loss of 1,500 men

(according to the Vienna account), in an attempt to storm the strong Servian entrenchments at Villowa and Moosorim. A correspondent of the *Times* states that a fresh supply of troops is wanted to fill up the thinned ranks of the Imperialists, but that Austria cannot venture upon a fresh conscription—the fourth within a twelvemonth.

READING ELECTION.

The polling began at eight o'clock yesterday morning. There were only three gentlemen competing for the honour of representing this constituency, a large placard being in circulation a few hours prior to the commencement of polling announcing that Sir John Hare had retired from the contest in favour of the "people's choice," Mr. Thomas Norton. Great excitement again prevailed, and it continued until the final close of the poll.

At four o'clock the Conservative committee published the final state of the poll, which gave to Mr. Stanford a majority of 142, as will be seen by the following:—

Mr. Stanford 507
Mr. Bowyer 365
Mr. Norton 107

Yesterday afternoon the ultra-Liberals caused handbills to be distributed, of which we give a copy:—"Electors,—Protests have been served on the returning-officer of the borough, by Mr. Norton and certain electors, against the proceedings of the poll-clerks, who have made the election invalid and illegal by their acts, and by the improper rejection of votes."

The mayor was to make his official declaration of the poll this morning.

Our Correspondent sends us an interesting sketch of the nomination, and the result of the election, which our space will not permit us to insert. He says, "We cannot sufficiently eulogize that noble patriot, G. Thompson, Esq. Words cannot express the gratitude we (who are the real Reformers) feel for his advocacy and disinterested zeal, in endeavouring to gain a triumph in this town of our great and glorious principles." Our Correspondent further says, "It is rumoured that the health of Mr. Piggott, M.P., is in a very precarious state."

THE CHOLERA.

RETURN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH ON AUG. 7.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity	333	135
In England and Wales	418	191
In Scotland	27	17
Total ..	777	343

LOAN TO AUSTRIA.—In a leading article this morning, the *Daily News* says:—"Austria is at this moment stretching out its mendicant hand to the Rothschilds for two millions sterling, to be secured on the Piedmontese indemnity. We must say if the Messrs. Rothschild come forward to grant a loan to this same Government of which Haynau is the general—if they come forward to aid in the prosecution of this Hungarian war, carried on as it is at the expense of the honour, the blood, and the property of the Jews—in this case the claims of M. Rothschild to represent the City of London or to be forced into Parliament as member for it are considerably lessened."

THE HARVEST.—The active operations of the harvest very generally commenced in this county on Monday, fields here and there having been cut in the course of the past week, and before Saturday night, should the weather continue fine, a large breadth will have fallen before the scythe and the sickle.—*Essex Herald*.

DEPARTURE OF THE HUNGARIAN REFUGEES.—The Hungarian refugees left England by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Sultan," which sailed from Southampton on Monday afternoon week, for the Black Sea.

BOROUGH OF KIDDERMINSTER.—Mr. J. H. Palmer, of the Chancery bar, is said to be among the rumoured candidates on the Liberal side for this borough.

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.—The Queen made her public entry into Dublin on Monday, and was received with the most cordial enthusiasm. The crowds were immense all along the line, and the cheering was most enthusiastic, kept up from house to house and street to street. The Queen and Prince Albert, who were followed in another carriage by the Royal children, were evidently deeply moved by this extraordinary manifestation of popular acclamation, in which all classes—from the highest to the humblest—participate. The procession, which extended to fully a mile, was closed by some thousands of gentlemen on horseback. At twelve o'clock the procession reached the Vice-regal Lodge, having gone at a rather quick pace along the North Circular-road. The Lord-Lieutenant, who attended the procession, conducted her Majesty into the Lodge.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

We are moderately supplied with Grain this week, but quite sufficient to meet the wants of our buyers, who, in consequence of the continued fine harvest weather, confine their purchases to immediate consumption.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 780 qrs.; Foreign, 5,060 qrs.; Barley—Foreign, 3,290 qrs. Oats—English, 850 qrs.; Foreign, 13,040 qrs. Flour—2,170 sacks.

From its extensive circulation—far exceeding most of the journals of a similar character published in London—the *Nonconformist* presents a very desirable medium for Advertisements, especially those relating to Schools, Books, Articles of General Consumption, Situations, and Appeals for Philanthropic and Religious Objects. The terms are low:—

For Eight Lines and under 5s. 0d.
For every additional Two Lines 0s. 6d.
Half a Column £1 | Column £2

A Reduction is made on Advertisements repeatedly inserted. All Advertisements from the country must be accompanied with a Post-office Order, or by a reference for payment in London.

THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION are 26s. per annum, 13s. for the half-year; and 6s. 6d. per quarter.

Subscriptions (payable in advance) are received at the Office, 4, Horse Shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

Post-office Orders, &c., payable to Messrs. Miall and Cockshaw.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We went over the article on "Moral and Physical Force" twice with the hope of making it suit us. After all we feel obliged to decline it with thanks.

"W. E. S." The communication has gone the way of many others.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1849.

SUMMARY.

THE inversion of our usual order this week, in giving precedence to foreign topics, will instantly suggest the quiet and comparatively unpretending character of the march of events at home. With a single exception, as will presently appear, domestic news are of the humdrum family, or, where they possess interest, can hardly be magnified into public importance.

Hungary offers the strongest claims upon our sympathy and notice just now. Hungary is the living breakwater to oppose the swelling flood of barbaric absolutism with which Russia, in alliance with Austria, seeks to inundate and overwhelm Western Europe. Hungary has a better title to our respect and our good wishes than her passionate attachment to her separate nationality, or even the magnitude of the danger which she has so heroically confronted, may have given her. Religious liberty, constitutional government, social development, free-trade, and an unrestricted circulation of ideas through the medium of an unshackled press, are matters involved in this terrible struggle. With Hungary they live and flourish—with Hungary, also, so far as Central and Southern Europe are concerned, they will wither and die. The world, therefore, is interested in her success, and it is barely an hyperbole to say, the world watches with solicitude the varying turns of the conflict.

Reports, this week, are uniformly in favour of the Hungarians—so much so, that we may venture to predict the result of the present campaign. In the South, the Ban, with the relics of a shattered army, entrenches himself and awaits reinforcements at Ruma. Temesvar, the sister fortress to Arad, has been stormed by the Magyars, and taken. Bem is sending a force into Wallachia, to embarrass Russia under the very eye of the half-consenting and inwardly-delighted Porte. In the North, Görgey, nimble, cautious, and inventive, cuts off Paskiewitch from the base of his operations, and, avoiding a general engagement, hovers about in readiness to pounce upon any weak part of his adversary's line, and, perhaps, to cut off eventually the possibility of his retreat. Dembinski, meanwhile, is plainly luring the Russian commander into the very heart of the country—leaving him town after town, the inhabitants of which meet him with wondrous civility, and drawing him over the Theiss, where, probably, he will find an enemy able to grapple with and destroy him. The monster Haynau, pursuing a system of savage butchery, especially against clergymen and schoolmasters, and adding to the horrors of war, the atrocities of cowardly and cold-blooded murder, is in a position between three Hungarian armies, which exposes him to serious peril—nor should we be surprised to hear, within a little, that he has been thoroughly defeated. At all events, the Imperialist forces cannot crush Hungary as they anticipated before winter, and another such campaign as the present would ruin both empires. More men are wanted to recruit thinning ranks. Austria cannot venture upon another conscription, and Russia is already drawing upon her reserves. Money, too, is wanted, in which, again, Austria is deficient to the very verge of bankruptcy, and Russia is far from flush, and begins, through the *Times*, to grumble. On the whole, therefore, we are inclined to believe the bulletin of the eagle-eyed Kossuth, in which, in a single line, he laconically announces to his compatriots, "The Fatherland is safe."

France persists in walking backwards. Her statesmen evidently aim at government little short of absolutism, under republican forms. Universal suffrage has done its duty—produced a faithful

representation of the people. Throughout the rural districts, these are in the hands of the priests, and priestly ideas, consequently, are becoming dominant. Some politicians see an argument in this fact against the indiscriminate distribution of political power. We see none. Let the nation show itself what it really is—if priest-ridden, then let men of mind take the only true course to deliver it, by the free circulation of thought. All the violent methods of bringing about regeneration are ultimately abortive. But we must not be tempted into discussion. France, then, as a republic, restores the Pope to his temporal sovereignty, reinstates the Jesuits, and re-opens the Inquisition. Whether the Cabinet of Louis Napoleon will endorse the absolutism of Oudinot remains to be seen. It is evident enough that matters do not run on smoothly at Gaeta. The Pope is obstinate, and the French plenipotentiaries are at logger-heads. Under all the circumstances of the case, it is not surprising that M. Barrot's cabinet should dread the proposed interpellation in the Legislative Chamber, on the affairs of Rome, and aim at its postponement until it can be got rid of by evasion. But France has something more than mere disgrace to encounter. From the clear statement of M. Passy, it appears that her finances are in a most alarming condition. From 1839, the government, like our own, has been adding to the liabilities of the people, and chiefly, for military purposes. The Algerine nursery of armies, an immense increase in the marine and colonial departments, and an extravagant outlay on public works, amongst which we must include the fortifications round Paris, are stated by the Finance Minister to have been the principal causes of the deficit—which, on the 1st of January, he computes will amount to 550,000,000 f., and which will be increased by the expenses of that year by 320,378,000 f. This is a dark difficulty to look in the face, for any ministry, more especially as it is impossible to meet it except by an increase of taxation. Good, however, will probably spring out of evil. France will be compelled to curtail her enormous military establishments—a work towards attempting which, the Peace Congress about to be held in her metropolis, under the public sanction of the Minister of the Interior, will give her a timely and a helping hand. To this point she must turn unless she is content to be engulfed in debt—and serious attention to this point would strengthen authority far more than experimental progresses of the President along the Seine, or, as we believe he is now contemplating, in Normandy. France has before her, we fear, a dark and stormy future. Permanent liberty can only rest upon moral bases—and morality apart from religion is but a figment. Our neighbours have yet to learn that lesson.

Colonial affairs, which present some features of interest, we have reserved for separate consideration in another column.

Come we now to our own affairs. And first for her Majesty, the Queen. On Wednesday, at three o'clock, within an hour or so of the prorogation of Parliament, Victoria and Albert, with their family, set off for Cork. Fine weather favoured them, and they reached Cove on Thursday night. On Friday, they made their entry into the fair city, and were welcomed with most enthusiastic loyalty. Their stay was very short. On Monday, the royal party were at Dublin, where they were greeted with a most extraordinary manifestation of popular acclamation, in which all classes, without exception, took part, and by which her Majesty and her husband, say the reporters, were sensibly touched. Pity it is, that her advisers did not suffer her to indulge her own earnest wishes, and visit this part of her dominions, three or four years ago? But better late than never. It would be well if the Queen could make an annual stay of a month or so in Ireland—it might reconcile the people to British connexion, and lure home many absentee proprietors.

The Gorham case came on for decision on Thursday, on which day Sir Herbert Jenner Fust delivered an able and elaborate judgment in favour of the Bishop of Exeter, or in other words, affirmatory of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration as a doctrine of the Church of England. We have freely commented on this most momentous decision—of course, appealed from to the judicial committee of her Majesty's Privy Council—in our first page—and all the incidents are given in a paragraph in another column. We are at liberty, therefore, and we prefer, to give place here to the *Record*, the organ of the evangelical Church party. We are not at all surprised at the seriousness of its tone—but we do wonder that, after having deliberately argued that the ultimate decision involves an authoritative "declaration of what is the word of God," it should wind up with a consolatory assurance such as the following:—"It now leaves the Court of Arches, and will come, in due time, for hearing and judgment before the Judicial Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, composed of lawyers of the first eminence." Pretty judges these "of what is the word of God." The *Record*, whose explanation of the evangelicals' method of

interpreting the Church's language we cannot make room for, says, "We hope the minds of men of station and dignity in the Church rise to the gravity of the occasion. Its importance may be easily underrated. Two or three expressions in the services of the Church, *awkward in themselves*, but *admitting of a satisfactory reading*, are one thing—and on the whole, we have been surprised at the degree of uneasiness and disquiet which they have produced in many, MANY minds; but that it shall be officially pronounced by the highest authority in the Church, that a certain dogma, believed by thousands of her clergy to be false and most injurious, is the doctrine of the Church, as drawn from the word of God, is as different a thing as can be imagined, and would be followed, we may be assured, by very different consequences."

Priestly government is essentially the same everywhere. Wesleyanism, as represented by Conference, is as intolerant, as inquisitorial, as self-willed, as Romanism. Our readers are aware that this governing body has been holding its annual session at Manchester. Certain "*Fly-sheets*" having remarked a little too freely on Methodist authorities and proceedings, steps were taken to ascertain the author. Suspected parties were called up and asked to criminate themselves, one of whom, Mr. Everett, after having been rudely baited, very properly and spiritedly made answer—"I will not answer the question. *I will never submit to an Inquisition.*" A full report of the scene is given in the *Wesleyan Times*, and one more disgraceful to the ministerial class amongst Methodists it would be difficult to imagine. Of all bodies, a purely ecclesiastical one is evermore the most tyrannical, the least fitted to be entrusted with power, and the most impatient and discourteous under the smallest opposition. Conference Methodism cannot live long, if its proceedings are annually reported.

Fresh vacancies have occurred in the representative body. West Surrey, by the death of Mr. Denison, and Kidderminster, by that of Mr. Godson, are open for competition. Mr. Williams, formerly member for Coventry, we hear, is to be invited to stand for the former. Boston election has come off. Mr. Freshfield, the Tory candidate, retired in favour of Mr. Pelham, the Whig, and the two factions having united their strength, defeated the popular candidate, Mr. D. Wire. At Reading, Mr. Gardner's withdrawal from the contest has been followed by the coming forward of Mr. Norton, on Radical principles—Mr. Bowyer, being evidently nothing more than a Whig partisan, going to the fullest extent of liberalism he can stomach, but merely for hustings' purposes. The worst man, however, we fear our Postscript will be found to prove, has the best chance.

THE HOLIDAYS.

SUPPOSE we are a trifle less staid than common—a little more irregular and rambling in our observations—does not the season give us license? Parliament is up and away—her Majesty is on an excursion of pleasure to Ireland—the watering-places are crammed with people seeking recreation—a good harvest is in prospect—glorious sunshine gladdens many hearts, and brightens as well as tans many faces besides that of the Queen—the Hungarians are holding their own against all aggressors—why should not we unbend for a week or two, and suffer compact disquisition to melt into running chit-chat? What if it be an offence against editorial decorum? We do not value such decorum two figs; and, besides, we are particularly addicted to "takin' our ain gait." There is a time for everything—a time for boys at school to walk two and two, beginning with the tallest and ending with the shortest, in orderly procession—and a time to write political articles in a direct line, with every thought in logical sequence—but as on the first day of the holidays our young friends go each as it pleases him, glad to escape the formality of the half-year, so, during the first month, at least, of this Parliamentary recess, we will let our pen indulge in a similar liberty. Alas! alas! 'tis the only vacation we know. Custom does not permit us in this country, as in America, to inform our readers that we are off to the sea-side, or the lakes, or Paris, or the Alps, or the Rhine, and that, for the next month to come, we shall keep unbroken silence. Oh, that custom did favour us with such an occasional remission of toil! We are, therefore, we take leave to think, free to snatch for ourselves such change as we can; and if we must make our stated appearance before our readers, to do so in dressing-gown and slippers.

For the most part, our practice has been just the reverse of this. Usually as soon as Parliament has been prorogued, we have turned to, like the housemaid left behind when the rest of the family are gone to rejoice in sea breezes and sauntering idleness, to put every thing to rights. Some subject of importance which, in the hurry-scurry of the session, has been glanced at with haste, and merely touched occasionally as it were with a duster, has been gone through deliberately, chamber by chamber, passage, stairs, and even closets,

and every corner has been overhauled, and scoured, and every thought duly arranged. The plan is not without its advantages, and, perhaps, we may see reason to act upon it by and by. But just now, we fancy, heavy work of this sort would be a bore to our readers, as, assuredly, it would be to ourselves. We very well remember with what an outburst of decided negation we used, when at school, to meet the proposition of a disputatious companion who, when we were in the very marrow and heart of a game, would draw us aside for a moment, and with the utmost gravity say, "Now, let you and I just go into yon corner, and have an argument." And we have sometimes pictured to ourselves the shade creeping over the countenance of some constant reader when, seeking an interval of recreation from home, the first glance at his paper—for we assume, of course, that he cannot do without it—shows him the introduction of an elaborate series of argumentative essays, on a question of grave political moment. Therefore, we will not waste our energy in mistimed exertion—but, adapting ourselves to the predominant spirit of the season, we will defer weightier matter until ordinary occupations are resumed, and content ourselves with familiar talk on the topics which are uppermost.

We who are not burdened with representative duties, albeit we may find a temporary cessation from active and regular employment both pleasant and profitable, are, happily, under no necessity to give up a good six months to such indulgence. About the time when the harvest is fairly reaped, and members of both Houses commence their annual campaign against partridges—we, of the vulgar, whose comfort in life Providence has made dependent upon daily effort, and who have to decline through all its moods and tenses the verb "to do," before we can thoroughly appreciate the value of the verb "to be"—we are in harness during by far the greater part of the period that our legislators are at grass. The recess, bating the first month of it, is our session. 'Tis then we create the material—public opinion—which, sooner or later, accordingly as they are wise or foolish, our rulers are compelled to fashion into law. The first half of the year, they monopolize the talk—the last half falls to our turn. When the cat's away, the mice play—when Parliament ceases to assemble, the people meet. They lie in bottle—at least, their energies do—during the sitting of the law-makers, corked down by the pressure of sessional dullness. The prorogation is like the removal of the wire from the mouth of a bottle of pop—within a very short space of time, thoughts, like bubbles, begin to rise and seek vent. Presently, there is a bang—a sort of inaugural or aggregate meeting—an introduction to a season of agitation—and, thenceforth, until the resumption of business at St. Stephen's, the public mind is brisk, effervescent, sparkling, overflowing, full of ideas, arguments, projects, purposes. There is life—there is motion—there is activity—freedom of thought, and freedom of speech. This, then, is the season of sunshine, during which the leaders of popular movements make their hay. Were it not for periodical vacations, such statesmen as those who occupy the "family cabinet" would be immovable. The long holidays constitute a powerful leverage for the people.

The Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, we see, will be first a-foot. On Monday next the Council of that body propose to take the field in gallant style. There is a singular appropriateness in their arrangement. They turn leisure to account by entering upon serious work as soon as possible after the dismissal of our legislators to their sports—and they make the appliances of amusement serve them for business. They are to hold their first aggregate meeting in Drury-lane Theatre, and on boards ordinarily consecrated to pastimes, are to present the claims of the people to share political rights. Without staying to comment on the basis of the franchise they have thought it expedient to adopt, which, as we have often done it before, is now unnecessary, we take the opportunity of wishing them speedy and complete success. Many circumstances conspire to favour the movement. There is a general disposition among reformers of all grades to fraternize. Class prejudices are giving way. The necessity for union is everywhere felt and acknowledged. The permanence of the existing representative system is regarded as impossible. The safety of a considerable change is admitted. The temper of the House of Commons has opened the eyes of the commercial and trading section of the community to the fact, that pocket reasons coincide with moral reasons in favour of organic reform—and the conclusion to which they unitedly point is, of course, proportionably appreciated. In short, progress of any kind has got to the length of its present tether—and a wider range for it is impracticable until the constituent body is enlarged. The Association, therefore, has a free course before it. May it soon touch the goal at which it aims!

Unconsciously, we are already gliding towards the serious. We will, therefore, take the hint, and have done. We might else find ourselves

prosing on the prospects of other movements, scarcely, if at all, less important than that already alluded to, and thus serving up several solid joints in succession, when our intention was to set before the reader something a little lighter and easier of digestion. Our habits are very apt to betray us into consecutive gravity—but we are checked by the recollection that we are now at the beginning of "The Holidays."

RADICALS IN SPITE OF THEMSELVES.

THE latest arrivals from the other side of the Atlantic have furnished us with information on one or two questions, on each of which important results, affecting the cause of human progression, depend. Our West India colonies, Canada, and the United States, are each simultaneously engaged in the discussion of principles of state policy having a momentous bearing on their future welfare.

Amongst the novel features of the late session of Parliament was the position assumed by certain Protectionist members of the House of Commons, as the advocates of economy. By a singular coincidence, their former allies, the West India planters, have taken up the same ground. In that part of the world, Radicalism is the fashionable creed of landed proprietors, and "stopping the supplies" and cutting down official salaries, are familiar modes of bringing the Executive to terms. The very men who, a year or two ago, were adding to the civil and ecclesiastical burdens of those colonies without remorse, and guaranteeing high salaries to government officers for a term of years, have now become malcontents, and (in position, at least) the Hampdens and Pym of West India independence. The metamorphosis is complete. They have changed sides. In Jamaica and Guiana it is now the Governor and the friends of the negro against the plantocracy. The latter, in their vindictive feeling against the Home Government, for the withdrawal of protection, are, in order to thwart and embarrass it, rather than out of any love of economy, fiercely urging retrenchment. Their dishonest policy is only placing them in a more awkward position. A year or two ago the salaries of the Government officials were, by unusual votes of the legislative bodies in these two colonies, and probably with the design of propitiating the Home Government in favour of their immigration schemes, guaranteed for a term of years. Now, in the time of their distress, and withal disappointment, they find themselves unable to maintain the scale. Lord Grey, however, holds them to their bond, but they refuse to abide by it; and thus in Guiana and Jamaica we witness the novel spectacle of the landed and sugar proprietors calling aloud for retrenchment, and setting forth the merits of responsible government, and of the legislative power being brought to a dead stand. The struggle will probably be continued until our West India colonies, thanks to the clamour of those who have hitherto been the most inveterate opponents of civil and religious freedom, are blessed with the advantages of real representative institutions, in which the whole population shall be directly interested.

A similar anomalous state of things may be observed in Canada. There, annexation to the United States is becoming increasingly popular. Its most zealous adherents are to be found in the ranks of the Tory party. Deprived of power, they have become Radicals. It may be that they are not altogether honest in their advocacy of so extreme a course; but that will not affect the result. "Annexation" has ripened into a practical question. It is canvassed with singular temper and earnestness by journalists on both sides of the border—by Ministerialist, as well as Oppositionist, and the preponderance of opinion is unquestionably in its favour. It is remarkable that party spirit has now almost died away in the interesting discussion. The Rebellion Losses Bill is well-nigh forgotten, and the old Tory party find that they have raised, or at least quickened, by their incendiary proceedings, a spirit which they cannot control. We can scarcely imagine that they can be in earnest—that they can willingly abandon those peculiar institutions which have been imported from the mother country. This point is adroitly put before them by the *Montreal Pilot* in an able article setting forth the disadvantages of "annexation," from which we quote the following passage:—

"If we were disposed to argue in favour of the change which some of our Tory friends are now contemplating with favour, we should lay much stress on a circumstance which some of them, we think, have not taken into account. They have been labouring for years to procure the acknowledgment that the Church of England is the Established Church of Canada. Many, even now, regard it as a fact, as far as Upper Canada is concerned, and refer to the fifty-seven rectories as the proof. Be that as it may, we all know that the moment annexation takes place, the supposed Establishment is at an end, and the Church of England ceases to exist in Canada. As a Protestant Episcopal Church (not the only one, for the 'Methodist Episcopal Church' is already in the country), it must be reckoned among the sects, and be content, however unwilling, to admit 'religious freedom

and equality.' The Clergy Reserves, of course, would be swept away. It is a fundamental article of the constitution of the United States, that 'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion.' How far this can be regarded as compatible with the essential principles of Toryism, we leave its advocates to decide."

Not entirely unconnected with this knotty question of state policy is that of slavery in the United States, for there can be no question that Canada—the asylum of upwards of 15,000 coloured persons, enjoying all the rights and privileges possessed by their white brethren—would object to recognise the "domestic institution." In fact, it is difficult to see how she could enter a union, the constitution of which provides that "no person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour shall be due;" for by this law Canada would cease to be a refuge to the Southern slave. It thus appears that the anti-slavery and annexation questions are destined to help one another; and strong as are the prejudices of Englishmen against any dismemberment of the empire (prejudices which by the bye are now found to cost them very dear), they would be cheerfully set aside, if the annexation of Canada promised the speedy downfall or extinction of the atrocious slave system in the States. Our American friends are, with their characteristic long-headedness, already discussing the two questions in conjunction; and possibly, to future contingencies in this direction, may be attributed the remarkable spread of active free-soilism in the Northern States.

As was foreseen many months ago, the slavery question has become the topic of absorbing political interest in the United States. Averse as the heads of party are to give it prominence, they cannot prevent its discussion. It is confessed that "the advocates of freedom are plainly gaining ground." Mr. Calhoun is doing his best to marshal the Southern States in one compact body to resist the advance of the hateful movement, but his efforts are only partially successful. Colonel Benton—for a long time past one of his most energetic coadjutors in the Senate, is deserting the pro-slavery party. Henry Clay, the head of the great Whig party, whose aim it has been for years to stifle anti-slavery agitation, is compelled to succumb to the force of circumstances, and to admit that the question must be settled without further delay. And even the *Washington Union*, the organ of General Taylor's government, is fain to confess "that a very great change in relation to the subject of slavery has taken place in the free states, not only in the sentiments which prevail among the mass of the people of those states, but in the political action of both the great parties into which they are divided." In Kentucky, a slave-state, the question has assumed a practical aspect, in the proposal of a clause in the constitution providing for the gradual extinction of slavery. In short, the current of events in the American Union is rapidly tending to a speedy and definite decision on this great question of domestic policy. The failure of the attempt to extend slavery to the new states will inevitably be the forerunner of its downfall in the old, or of the alternative—a dismemberment of the Union. The power of the South will be broken, and discussion and the prospect of the annexation of Canada cannot fail to do the rest.

BELLICOSE SYMPATHY.

AT the Marylebone meeting held last week to express sympathy with the Hungarians, Mr. Julian Harney, a Chartist whose name is not altogether unknown, got up and "called upon all present who were for the Government of this country going to war with Austria and Russia, for the Hungarians, to hold up their hands." Nearly every one present, says the reporter, obeyed the call. He then put the contrary question, and not a hand was raised.

Now, we do not mean to get up a storm in a puddle. We are inclined to take the whole scene as the effect of immediate excitement being trifled with by egregious folly, and to interpret it as meaning nothing more than John Bull's speech in *Punch's* caricature—"What! two to one—go it, my plucky one—hang it, if I haven't half a mind to take off my coat and help you myself!"

If anything more serious was meant, the meeting was simply demented—that is all. An armed intervention of Great Britain in favour of Hungary! Why, it would do more harm than good to those whom it was meant to serve; and, unless we intended to defend Hungary for all future time, would not permanently secure her independence. We could not so interfere without bringing on a general European war, the end of which no man could foretell. Death, disease, demoralization, more taxes, less employment, crippled trade—all these were in Mr. Harney's bellicose proposition. If he is fond of fighting, let him join the Hungarians himself. 'Tis easy to be brave by proxy, or beneficent at other people's cost. Working

men! beware of the firebrands who would incite you to war!

If the demonstration were intended only as a demonstration, it was as foolish, as on the other supposition, it was wicked. It could not do good—for Russia is not very likely to take fright at the menaces of Mr. Julian Harney. But it would do a world of harm. In the first place, it was sheer, contemptible brag. Then, it tended to check the show of sympathy towards brave men who deserve it. It gave encouragement to the already too military tendencies of our aristocratic government. It put a plausible argument in the mouths of the foes of the people—and last, and, perhaps, Mr. Harney will think, not least, it showed the whole kingdom the kind of audience which the Marylebone meeting constituted. It was as complete a piece of folly—as downright, and stupid a blunder—as physical-force Chartism, or Ledru-Rollin republicanism. We earnestly trust it will not be REPEATED.

INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.—The popular manifestations on behalf of Hungary rapidly increase. On Monday, at a meeting of the Westminster Reform Association, Mr. Prout in the chair, the following strong resolution was proposed:—

That it is the opinion of this society that the Emperor of Austria, as King of Hungary, has violated his compact with the Hungarian nation, and, therefore, that as Englishmen we publicly declare our deepest sympathy with that people, and unanimously proclaim our disgust and horror at the traitorous conduct of the Austrian Emperor in calling to his assistance the serfs and Cossacks of Russia for the purpose of devastating with fire and sword that interesting country, destroying its inhabitants, and binding in chains and slavery a brave people engaged in the noble cause of maintaining their civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Lancaster did not think the association was sufficiently powerful to denounce kings and countries in such strong language, which should be reserved for a public meeting, the present being only a preliminary one. He therefore moved to substitute a resolution to the effect simply of a declaration of sympathy with, and a pledge to assist the Hungarians. No seconder being found, the original resolution was put and carried *nem. con.* After a conversation, which was originated by Mr. McIntyre, who bore strong testimony as to the anxiety of the lower classes to join in some great public demonstration in favour of the Hungarian cause, resolutions were passed for calling a public meeting, and collecting subscriptions for effecting that object. Several sovereigns and half sovereigns were subscribed on the moment, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated. On the same evening there was a meeting of the parish of Kensington, which was very crowded and enthusiastic, and at which Lord Dudley Stuart, M.P., and Mr. T. McCullagh, M.P., were the principal speakers. Meetings were held at Wakefield and Leeds on Monday evening week, and at Leicester last Wednesday evening, to express sympathy with the Italians and the Hungarians. At the Wakefield meeting the Mayor presided, and several leading gentlemen took part in the proceedings. At the Leeds meeting, Mr. Alderman Richards presided; and the Rev. Thomas Scates and Mr. Thomas Plint were among the speakers to a large and respectable audience. The Leicester meeting was influential and numerous, and the Mayor presided.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THREE CHILDREN.—The neighbourhood of the Hampstead-road has been thrown into a state of painful excitement in consequence of a woman, named Chapman, having committed suicide, after having attempted the lives of her children. She had been married about six years to a stonemason, and lived at No. 19, Henry-street. She had three children, of the respective ages of 4½ years, 2½ years, and 1 year. For the last fortnight she had been in want of almost the common necessities of life, in consequence of her husband having been out of work for some months; and had asked her landlady (Mrs. Davies) to procure for her a letter for the hospital. On Saturday last a letter was procured, and a lady called at the house with it. Upon knocking at the door of the room inhabited by the wretched woman no answer was given, but a low groan was heard within. The door was then forced open, and the lifeless body discovered stretched upon a bed; the face was black, and the eyes almost forced out of the head from strangulation, caused by two pocket handkerchiefs tied tightly round the throat. The youngest child was hanging at the breast of the mother, and on the bed were the other two children, almost dead, each of them having a pocket tied round their necks. The pockets were immediately removed, medical aid was procured, and the eldest of the children conveyed to the University Hospital. The mother was quite dead. A wet towel had been tied round the throat of the youngest child; but, providentially, the knot had slipped, and no injury was inflicted upon the infant. The husband, on the morning of the day in which his wife had destroyed herself, had left home for work. Her age was only 25 years.

That portion of the North Kent Railway which extends from London Bridge to Gravesend was opened for public traffic on Monday week. This completes the rail communication to Stroud and Chatham.

A gentleman, "well known as the champion of the Yare," has rowed an extraordinary match against time—a hundred miles in twenty-four hours. He performed forty miles before breakfast; forty more gave him an appetite for dinner; and he finished the hundred in nineteen hours fifty-three minutes.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

"FAILURE OF JUSTICE."

(From the *Spectator*.)

The second abortive trial of Mercy Newton, the reputed matricide, appears to illustrate a very decided process of change in public opinion respecting the treatment of criminal offences, in the matters of evidence and punishment.

A vast accumulation of circumstantial evidence creates the unavoidable impression that the prisoner murdered her mother. It may be considered that the evidence proves these things—a settled murderous intention, a certain mercenary object to be attained, the opportunity of solitude, sudden death not by the hand of the deceased, attempts to disguise the truth, and curious approximations to a vague confession: the mass and force of the evidence make it inevitable that you should believe the woman to have been murdered by her daughter.

Still, when you come to trace the process, you find the proof at fault: the possibility that the woman caught fire and was killed by inhaling flame, or that she was stifled accidentally in the efforts of the prisoner to save her lest her death should suggest a charge of murder, is not absolutely disproved. Even if you assume that she was murdered, you cannot satisfactorily pronounce *how* it was done. You still feel "sure" that Mercy Newton murdered her mother; you do not logically know that she did so. You have evidence that makes you know that Mercy was a wicked, venal woman, with avowed homicidal propensities, who was habitually addicted to violent ill-treatment of her mother; but you do not know that she consummated the particular act imputed.

If the prisoner had been convicted, she must inevitably have been hanged, since the case is too atrocious to suggest the slightest motive for mercy. Hanging is a very absolute conclusion; but the premises, though abundant and cumulatively powerful, were not absolute. The spread of intelligence, and a greater insight into nicer distinctions, are manifestly undermining the influence of circumstantial evidence, and juries hesitate to pronounce absolute conclusions on qualified premises. Mercy Newton may get off under a law which demands absolute conclusions.

The qualified evidence was quite sufficient to justify a qualified conclusion—quite enough to hand Mercy over to correctional discipline for her manifold trespasses and overt signs of depravity. The jury could not feel positive certainty that she had done that specific act for which the absolute sentence would have been awarded; but it is quite probable that they would have agreed at once in pronouncing her a fit subject for Captain Maconochie's correctional discipline.

HENRY VINCENT IN WALES.

CARDIFF.—Henry Vincent has visited this once Tory-ridden town, and on Monday and Tuesday week, and Wednesday last, gave three lectures on the Tendencies of the Age, the Claims of the Age, and on Parliamentary Reform, to large, increasing, and enthusiastic audiences, in the Baptist Chapel—the Rev. Mr. Jones, Charles Vatchell, Esq., and W. Jones, Esq., presiding. Mr. Vincent also preached twice, to overwhelming congregations, on Sunday week, in the Baptist Chapel, and has three more addresses to deliver, on Church and State, Taxation, and Peace. Prejudices against sound liberalism are vanishing; and Cardiff, it is to be hoped, will yet be celebrated for its sound and healthy radical opinions.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CARDIFF TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE.—On Friday night last, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Cardiff, convened by requisition presented to the Mayor, to express sympathy with the noble Hungarian people. The Town Hall was crowded to excess. Mr. Vincent was present, on invitation, to address the meeting. Charles Vatchell, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He opened the meeting in a short speech, in which he explained the causes of the Hungarian war. When the first resolution had been moved and seconded, it was proposed, in consequence of the crowds outside, and the excessive heat of the Hall, to adjourn to the front of the building, which was carried. The meeting soon became very large—from 2,000 to 2,500 persons crowding the front of the Hall. The speakers took their stand upon the Hall steps, amid loud applause. Mr. Evans, of the *Principality*, moved:—

That this meeting respectfully calls upon her Majesty's Government to acknowledge the independence of the Hungarian nation, and to negotiate a commercial treaty with that people, that the moral and peaceful support of Great Britain may be given to the noble Hungarians, who are not only defending their own liberties, but who are defending the cause of European freedom and civilization against the camarilla of Austria, and the barbarians of Russia.

Sidney Batchelor, Esq., seconded the resolution amidst loud applause. Mr. Vincent then stepped forward, amidst several rounds of applause, and addressed the assembly on the importance of sustaining Hungary by our peaceful sympathies—and on the English Government doing all in its power, in a peaceful way, to induce Austria and Russia to withdraw their armies, and recognise Hungary as an independent and free nation. The meeting broke up about half-past nine, after giving three cheers for the Hungarians.

A tobaccoist of Dublin has been fined £75 for mixing 10 lb. of molasses with 160 lb. of leaf tobacco.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR IN THE WEST.

The President of the Republic left Paris on Sunday week, upon a journey which has given rise to as much speculation and discussion as was provoked by his speech at Ham. His ostensible aim was simply to inaugurate the section of the Paris and Nantes Railway which runs from Paris to Angers. The journey is variously described: some accounts make it a continued scene of rejoicing and extravagant welcome; others state that the reception at Angers and some other places was cool—that at least the cries of "*Vive la République!*" were marked and predominant. The authorities were of course obsequious everywhere; and the clergy seem to have lent willingly the sanction of their presence and assistance. At Angers, the Bishop blessed the President, and also the engine and train which conveyed him. The Mayor of Angers having proposed his health, the President did new homage to the principle of "order," in a speech—

It is not because I am the nephew of the man who caused all civil dissension to cease, that you receive me with so much kindness: I cannot do for you what the Emperor did, for I have neither his genius nor his power: but what explains your acclamations is, that I represent the system of moderation and conciliation which was inaugurated by the Republic—the system which consists in firmly establishing in France, not the savage liberty which permits every man to do what he wishes, but the liberty of civilized nations, which permits every one to do what does not injure the community. Under all régimes there will, I know, be victims of the law; but, so long as I shall be President of the Republic, no party shall be oppressed.

On Monday, the President left Angers for Nantes, by the steamer, amidst the "affectionately loyal demonstrations" of a great crowd, who in spite of bad weather had collected to wish him a good voyage. It is said that his reception was not so warm at Nantes as at Angers. He intended to be present at the Havre regattas.

The Legitimists have kept aloof from all demonstration. The only real enthusiasm seems to have been amongst the veterans of the empire, who are delighted with any one bearing the name of Buonaparte. The friends of the President do not seem to be altogether satisfied with the reception; but much is anticipated from a grand review which is to take place on the 15th, the anniversary of the birth-day of the great Emperor, and a military demonstration of his popularity is anticipated.

A letter from Nantes, dated Tuesday week, states that the President of the Republic has granted a full pardon to all the political convicts sentenced in the western departments to hard labour during the year 1832.

The President returned to Paris on Thursday afternoon—sooner than was expected; and the assertions are repeated that his reception was not unanimously cordial: he had last stopped at Blois.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

In the Legislative Chamber, on Saturday, M. Passy, Minister of Finance, read to the Assembly an *exposé* of the situation of the Treasury. He reviewed the different budgets during the last ten years, and showed the deficit annually increasing. The revolution of February had, moreover, augmented the expenditure of 1848 by 265,000,000*f.*, and occasioned a diminution in the produce of the indirect taxes of 150,000,000*f.* The proceeds of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes had not sufficed to cover the difference. The final deficit for 1849 was estimated at 91,000,000*f.*, but he did not hesitate to extend it to 184,000,000*f.* The whole deficit on the 1st of January, 1850, would exceed 550,000,000*f.* The expenditure for 1850 was fixed at 1,591,000,000*f.*, and the receipts being estimated at 1,270,000,000*f.*, the deficit would amount to 320,000,000*f.* To cover that difference the Minister asked to be authorized to negotiate a loan of 200,000,000*f.*; to create new taxes; to annul the reserve of the Sinking Fund; and, in order to provide the means necessary for the construction of public works, to issue Treasury obligations, bearing interest to the amount required.

The Assembly adopted, without any discussion, the bill relative to the direct taxes, estimated for 1850 at 429,000,000*f.* M. Passy, Minister of Finance, next deposited on the table the project of law respecting the tax on liquors. The Constituent Assembly, he said, had pronounced the suppression, after the 1st of January, 1850, of that tax, which produced annually 100,000,000*f.*, leaving to the Minister of Finance the impracticable task of replacing it by an equally productive source of revenue. Many projects had been examined and rejected, and it was at last agreed to maintain the existing tax, and to modify the system of collecting it, which has rendered it so unpopular. The project was then referred to the committee appointed to examine the estimates for 1850; after which the Assembly adjourned.

M. LAMARTINE, who is still confined with an attack of acute rheumatism, has been compelled to solicit of the Legislative Assembly an unlimited leave of absence, in order to sell his patrimonial estate and liquidate his pecuniary engagements.

It is announced that a professor of political economy is to be appointed to each of the public schools in Paris.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.—The Minister of the Interior has addressed the following letter to the members of the committee for the organization of the Congress of Universal Peace:—"Paris, July 31.—Gentlemen,—In conformity with the verbal explanations which you have done me the honour to give

me, and with the written demand which you addressed to me on the 21st July, I authorize the meeting of the 'Congress of Peace' at Paris in the course of the month of August. The object of the Congress is too philanthropic for me to withhold my assent. The names of the members who form part of the committee of organization give me besides the guarantee that the Congress will confine itself within the limits of its programme, and not permit any infraction of order and the laws."

ITALY.

The efforts of the Austrian camarilla, at Rome, were triumphing over the weakness of General Oudinot, who is complaining sorely of the contempt with which his advice is treated. Not content with forbidding all the journals from being published at Rome, he has forbidden the entrance into the city of the *Statuto di Firenze*, a journal which unflinchingly supported the French interest during the whole time of the siege of Rome. Mamiani, the moderate minister of former days, has likewise become too much of a liberal, so has received 24 hours' notice to leave Rome, in company with many others of the moderate constitutionalists, who, though strongly opposed to the republic, demand the secularization of the government. The conduct of the French army continues to be exemplary, but it does not decidedly enjoy the sympathies of the population. The case is the same with the Austrians at Ancona.

The following extracts from the correspondence of the *Daily News*, illustrate the extent of the reactionary movement:—

Mr. Gladstone has gone down to Gaeta to take part in the discussions, and the intention manifested by England of exercising that influence to which her rank amongst nations justly entitles her, has awakened the utmost jealousy and distrust throughout the Jesuitical circles.

The provisional municipal commission created by General Oudinot has finally despatched an address to the Pope, in which, however, the least acceptable clause will certainly have been that which alludes to the necessity of granting such institutions as may ensure the welfare and tranquillity of the people. The reply of his holiness takes no notice whatever of this suggestion, but merely thanks the municipal commissioners for their protestations of loyalty, and encourages them to the execution of their duty, directing them, at the same time, to apply 300 gold *doppie* (£200) to the relief of the indigent in the Pope's name.

A most important and alarming fact with respect to the internal administration of the country is, the great activity which has been recently resumed by the Tribune of the Vicar-General, an institution which, in common with all other exceptional courts, had been abolished by the Republican Government, and which is now re-established under the especial protection, I am sorry to say, of General Oudinot himself, as may be fully proved by the official letter of the General, printed in the *Giornale di Roma*, wherewith he directs the Minister of Justice not to bring under the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals those matters which more particularly belong to the reserved ones—to wit, the Courts of the Vicar-General and of the Inquisition. This latter tribunal, as every one knows, was instituted to prevent the introduction of heretical doctrines into the Catholic Church; but the former was established centuries ago, for the sole purpose of watching over the morals of the clergy and the discipline (not the dogma) of the Church. Its extensive powers were thus originally directed against ecclesiastics alone, but, by the encroachments natural to priestly dominion, they were soon rendered applicable to every class of citizens: under the pretext of enforcing morality, a door was opened to the greatest abuse of authority, and to the exercise of an arbitrary power almost independent of, as its operations were generally unknown to, the sovereign Pontiff himself. Midnight imprisonments, secret evidence, and irrevocable sentences, rendered the Court of the Vicar-General so odious as to have produced in a great measure the revolution of 1831; and it is greatly to be feared that, if not firmly checked in the outset, similar proceedings may produce similar results. Already the viceregent of the vicariate, Monsignor Canali, has caused fifty-three priests to be imprisoned (besides laymen), their chief crimes having been the display of too great zeal in rendering the last offices of religion to the dying, and the comforts of assistance and attendance to the wounded republicans during the late struggle.

The *Concordia*, of the 27th ult., publishes a proclamation, addressed by Mazzini to the Romans, recommending them to endure with constancy and firmness the calamity of foreign intervention which afflicts them at present, and not to give way to discouragement. He calls upon the municipalities to repeat with firmness that they adhere voluntarily to the republican form and to the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, and that they consider every Government illegal which has not been freely approved by the people. He says—

Let the cry be constantly heard. Down with the government of priests! Free suffrages for ever! All those who have sworn allegiance to the Republic should divest themselves of their functions wherever the Pontifical colours have been hoisted. A whole nation cannot be put in prison. The Roman Assembly is not dissolved. The Triumvirate, although their public action has been suspended by brutal force, only await the favourable moment to convoke it again.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

SIGNAL SUCCESSES OF THE HUNGARIANS.

Görgey entered Kaschau on the 22nd of July, after having beaten Paskiewitch near Aszud, and Sassear Jaszó (not far from Kaschau). The *Independence Belge* says that Görgey made 5,000 prisoners. Paskiewitch retreated towards Gyongyos and Erlau, where he was welcomed by Dembinski, and beaten near Erlau and Kopolna. After the defeat of General Sasse, the Russian garrison withdrew from

Kaschau, and Görgey found there 30,000 Russian equipments. The Russians experience great want in Transylvania. The corps of General Dembinski and Görgey were in communication, and the two Russian armies were cut off from their base of operation. The cholera was making frightful ravages in the ranks of the belligerents, and the Russians suffered greatly from the heat. The present position of Görgey is on the Theiss, near Tokay, with the Carpathian mountains in his rear; that of Dembinski is on the west bank of the same river, but much further south, namely, between Szegled and Szolnok.

Paskiewitch (says the *Daily News*) will be allowed to march to Debreczin, just as Haynau is allowed to march to Ketskemet. He will find a void before him. The armies which he is seeking to crush will flee his grasp like water. Meantime, he receives continually orders from Warsaw urging him to an engagement, which only add to his confusion—for it is about as easy for this Russian to force Görgey to fight him, as it is for a bear to catch a greyhound. As for cutting off Görgey from Dembinski, that will advantage the Russians in nothing, while they keep so active an enemy between them and Galicia, threatening their communications from Kaschau to Bistritz. The great plan of the Hungarians is evidently to wear out the Czar's great war machine. To an army fighting a life; marching and countermarching, always expecting an enemy and never meeting one, except in the way in which a bull may be said to meet a gadfly, is the source of weariness, demoralization, disease, disorganization. Meanwhile, now and then, as opportunity occurs, a blow will be dealt.

The fortress of Temesvar was taken by storm on the 13th ult., and the Austrian General Rukawina fell, with the greater portion of the garrison, after a most obstinate defence. Nor was the loss of the Hungarians less—1,500 Honved were either killed or wounded. The store of arms and artillery found in this fortress is at this moment an important help to the Hungarians.

The Berlin papers add to the reported successes of the Magyars in the South, that they have crossed the Danube, and seized on the city of Mohacs; and that they have forced the passage of the Theiss, and occupied Semlin. If the latter report be true, the Magyars are now masters of the whole river frontier from Kalocsa, south of Pesth, through Belgrade, to Orsova; an immense commercial advantage in relation to war stores.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"The movements in Turkish Croatia are increasing in extent and violence; and the desire of the Turkish Croats to join their Austrian brethren in a Croat kingdom under Baron Jellachich is becoming more manifest." The *Soldiers' Friend*, a Viennese journal, says that the Ban has lost 1,000 men, and a great number of officers, in an attack against Hegyes. His army, too, from one cause or another, is reduced to 7,200 men.

In Transylvania the Russian generals do not move at all. Lüders is still in Kronstadt; and in spite of his bulletins announcing two victories, he has been obliged to draw for reinforcement upon the Austrian troops, who under Clam-Gallas have for the last four months been wandering about in Wallachia. Grotenhelm is not even in Bistritz; and Bem holds him as well as Lüders in check, beating them both alternately. We learn from Constantinople that Omar Pasha and Tuard Effendi have transmitted intelligence to their Government of General Bem having defeated an Austro-Russian force at Rothenthurm, and a Russian force at Fogaros. They state that General Dick has been severely wounded, and that General Lüders, who is slightly wounded, has summoned all the troops in Wallachia to his aid. The Russians are represented as much distressed for want of provisions. Bem was said to be dangerously ill in some place near Maros-Vasarhely, in Transylvania.

Kossuth, when last heard of, was at Mako, a place between Szegedin and Csanaad. Travellers from Szegedin, arrived at Vienna, communicated the contents of Kossuth's bulletins. The first is couched in the following terms:—"Rejoice, patriots; the country is saved!—Kossuth." The second bulletin states that Bem has defeated the Russians in Transylvania. The third announces the Ban's discomfiture, and the raising of the siege of Peterwardein by Guyon. The fourth records the taking of Temesvar on the 13th ult. It states that six attacks were repulsed, but that the place was at length carried by a general assault.

The Diet had met in Szegedin, and (according to Austrian accounts) it had been determined to substitute the monarchical for the republican form of government. It is not decided whether the crown is to be offered to a Coburg or to an Archduke. Aulich is Minister of War. Buyers of Kossuth notes are found at seventy per cent.

Perczel, whose army has been annihilated so often by the Vienna journals, is now, they say, at the head of 40,000 men, and they make him retreat before a less number of Imperialists, under Haynau. The *National Gazette* of Berlin says, on the other hand, "General Vetter, with the greater part of the Magyar army, has attacked Haynau in the flank; behind Haynau is Dembinski, at Czegled and Szolnok, and before him is Perczel, while Görgey, who has not crossed the Theiss, and who has contented himself with making sure, near Tokay, of the points most favourable for the passage, is occupying Paskiewitch on the road from Kaschau to Pesth. We consequently see that Haynau's position is indeed desperate, and should he be beaten, the main force of the Russians under the Prince of Warsaw would find itself literally surrounded on all sides."

The success of the Magyars in the south may be judged of from the fact that they have invaded the

Danubian provinces. 6,000 Hungarians entered Moldavia, attacked the Russian General Ustragoff, and forced him to retire to a fortified position, whence he despatched messengers calling in the help of the Russian troops at Jassy. Couriers were likewise sent to the Russian General Grotenhelm, and to the troops stationed in Bessarabia. The troops from Jassy have consequently marched to oppose the progress of the Hungarians, and that city is now entirely free from Russian soldiers and occupied by Moldavian militia. Russian troops continue to pour into Hungary.

"I dare say you have noticed," says the *Times* correspondent, "that the Russian reserves have been called out. It is certain that the emperor must make up his mind for another hecatomb of 200,000 men, in addition to the same number already devoted, before the end of the war can be thought of. At present Austria is supported with funds from Russia, but I have been informed that a representation has been made from the latter Government, which demurs to coming forward with money as well as men, and that Austria is henceforward to rely upon her own resources. Now, everybody knows what those resources are."

In all the German papers that come to hand, there are further accounts of shootings and hangings, of spoliation and robbery, committed on school-masters, clergymen, &c., by the Austrian commanders and other Austrian authorities in Hungary, under the sanction of what they are pleased to define "martial law," as if martial law or any other law can justify cold-blooded murder, cruelty, and cowardly vengeance. General Haynau, in announcing to the inhabitants of Buda-Pesth his departure for the south, told them he expected they would observe faithfully all the conditions laid down in former proclamations, and contribute their utmost to keep the peace. The officers and soldiers of the combined Imperial armies were to be treated with due respect,—destruction would be the end of any one who injured a hair of their heads. "All for one, and one for all," would pay the penalty of rashness. "Your treason will be dearly bought by the ashes of your town, which already bears so many marks of a just chastisement." "Let the fate of Brescia's faithless inhabitants teach you that I can keep my word."

RUSSIA.

The Polish papers are again filled with rumours of another grand conspiracy in St. Petersburg. They are to the effect that a traveller, recently arrived from St. Petersburg, has brought news of a grand conspiracy and intended insurrection, which was headed by M. Piotrowski, one of the members of the Czar's Privy Council; 280 persons had been arrested when the traveller left the Russian capital. Officers with *lettres de cachet* have been sent to Moscow and other cities, to arrest the members of the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow the reigning dynasty and establish a republic. A provisional government had already been designated by the conspirators, and the plot had spread almost over the whole of the empire. Their plans were betrayed by a secretary of the Count or Prince Orloff.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Government of Schleswig Holstein seem to have abandoned the idea of further resistance. Their concurrence in the Prussian armistice has been conveyed to the Cabinet of Berlin.

GERMANY.

Returns of upwards of 150 elections had been received at Berlin up to July 31. Among them does not appear a single member of the late Chamber belonging to the democratic party, with the exception of the knot of Posen Poles.

Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony have obtained the recognition of all the minor powers for their federal constitution, Austria, Bavaria, and Wirtemberg still keeping aloof.

General Lamoriciere had reached Berlin on his way to St. Petersburg.

One of the first uses which the people of Berlin have made of the removal of the state of siege has been to bring some tokens of gratulation to the wife of Waldeck, in honour of the birthday of her imprisoned husband; but an army of constables arrested several persons, tore the wreaths out of the hands of the young girls, and forbade the ladies on the balconies to wave their handkerchiefs.

The *Deutsche Zeitung* has authentic information from Baden, according to which Professor Gottfried Kinkel, one of the chiefs of the Badish insurrection, has been condemned to death by court-martial, and shot on the 2nd inst.

AMERICA.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The "Washington" steam-ship, which arrived at Southampton on Saturday, brings advices from New York to the 20th ult.—three days later than those received by the "Canada."

The home news of the United States was of little consequence. The congressional election was in progress in Kentucky, the result of which was expected to depend upon the feelings of the public on the question of emancipation. The emancipationists do not appear to have been very sanguine. A writer in the *New York Evening Post* expresses himself on the subject as follows:—

The issue which affects so unfavourably the Whig party, and creates an agitation more intense than has ever before prevailed in the state, is that concerning the introduction of a clause in the constitution, about to be formed, providing for the gradual extinction of slavery. There are in the state many very earnest, eloquent, and energetic advocates of emancipation, but so far as we can judge from indications afforded in the newspapers, they have not yet discovered an effectual mode of commending their doctrines to the favour of the people.

We consider it unfortunate, then, that the

supporters of this noble reform have been compelled to enter upon the struggle with so little time before them in which to decide it. It is hardly to be hoped that they will be able to elect even a considerable minority of members favourable to their views.

Nevertheless it would appear from the account given in the *Evening Post* of the proceedings in a Whig convention at Cleveland, that throughout the union an effort is to be made to give prominence to the slavery question in the elections for Congress:—"The convention was organized at eleven a.m. on the morning of the 13th of July by the appointment of Judge Tappan, of Ohio, as President; Harmon Kingsbury, of Illinois, F. D. Parish, of Ohio, and Henry Ellsworth, of Indiana, as vice-presidents; and Joel Tiffany, of Cleveland, and George Hoadley, of Cincinnati, as secretaries. A committee of five was then appointed to draft resolutions to report to the convention. The Cleveland papers do not publish the resolutions, but the *Plain Dealer* gives the following synopsis:—Resolution 1 endorses Jefferson's proviso. 2. Slavery considered a moral and political evil, and it is the duty of Government to restrain it. 3. Not heard. 4. President Taylor, by allowing his name and influence in favour of extending slavery at the last session of Congress (as charged by Giddings), violated his pledges to the people. 5. Relates to an union of all opposed to slavery. 6. Recognises in Congress the power to legislate over slavery in the territories. 7. Relates to the district of Columbia, and goes for abolition there, or for the removal of the capital to a free state. 8. Affirms the platform at Buffalo. 9. Rejoices in the prospective alliance of Democrats and Free-soilers. 10. Benton is sustained. 11. Sustains the organization of the Free-soil party. Speeches were made during the morning session by H. L. Ellsworth and J. W. Taylor. In the afternoon the crowd was much larger, and speeches were listened to from I. R. Giddings, Mr. E. Pardee (of Wayne county), Willey (of Maine), Judge Spalding, and John Van Buren. Letters were received by the committee from Hon. Martin Van Buren, Hon. H. Clay, Hon. J. A. Dix, Cassius M. Clay, and others, all approving of the object of the convention, except Mr. Clay. Mr. Clay, to our surprise and disappointment, indirectly censures the movement, as calculated to minister 'to the prevailing excitement' which is 'now unfortunately agitating the whole Union.'

The New York papers are filled with reports of the progress of the cholera, which seems to be in the aggregate increasing throughout the Union, although in particular localities a decrease was noticed. In New York the epidemic appeared to be declining, as only 87 cases and 36 deaths were reported by the Board of Health to have occurred on the 19th ult., showing a considerable diminution when compared with previous returns.

Accounts from St. Louis mention that considerable apprehension was felt for the wheat crop, which would fall far short of an average one.

Intelligence had been received at New Orleans from Mexico to the effect that General Paredes had declared in favour of Santa Anna, and that a revolution in favour of the independence of Sierra Madre was also expected. The reported massacre by Indians of New York emigrants from Fort Smith, Arkansas, was confirmed.

At Panama, on the 26th of June, there were very few emigrants remaining, nearly all having previously left for San Francisco. Panama was nearly deserted by the better class of the population, in consequence of being frightened by the cholera, who had retired into the interior, to islands on the coast, and to Chagres, Gorgona, and Cruces. Yet there was little sickness, the disorder yielding quickly to medical treatment. The excitement in Chili concerning California still continued very great, and the emigration was very extensive; passengers were taken from Valparaiso to San Francisco for 80 dollars each. It was stated that the total amount of gold which had been received at Valparaiso from California reached 1,500,000 dollars, most of which had been melted into bars, assayed, and shipped directly, or indirectly, for England.

CANADA.

FEELING IN FAVOUR OF "ANNEXATION."—A Montreal correspondent of the *Spectator* mentions symptoms of the increasing feeling in favour of "annexation" to the United States. The writer refers to a paper in the *Minerve*, a French Canadian journal, which is the recognised organ of M. Lafontaine's government. The editor of the *Minerve* begins by bantering the *Montreal Herald* and the Canadian Tories for their recent adhesion to annexation principles; avows his own approval of them, on many grounds; and cites a published letter by the American General Scott, who expresses the opinion that annexation will be brought about in the fulness of time—that it ought not to be promoted by underhand means, but will befall with the concurrence of the British Government, and that it will be advantageous to all parties. General Scott holds an opinion which we find extensively reflected in the better sort of American journals. The writer says:—

All the English newspapers in Lower Canada are now, more or less, the advocates of annexation. In Upper Canada, annexation is the fashionable doctrine. Throughout the province, even amongst the very few who are now sincerely attached to the British connexion, annexation to the United States is felt and admitted to be the only probable, and above all the only effectual solution of our troubles and difficulties. The whole 1,500 miles of colony from Gaspé to Detroit is beggared by the disturbed state of our politics: the restoration of peace, order, and prosperity, out of the materials at our own disposal, seems to be impossible; and the commonest as well as the most reflecting minds see no end of

party warfare here, and its depressing effects on trade and the value of property, except through our absorption into the great and prosperous confederation of Republics, from which we are only separated by the St. Lawrence. The tide has set in for annexation; and the Lafontaine party is unwilling to be left behind by it. The *Minerve*, as the organ of four-fifths of the French population of Canada, only goes with the stream. The force of the stream may be estimated when you recollect that this journal is also the official organ of Lord Elgin's Government. This enclosed cutting from the *Minerve* is the most important piece of information that I could send you by the present mail. Here the publication of these sentiments by M. Lafontaine's paper is regarded as a most pregnant fact. . . . The Rebellion Losses question seems to be forgotten. It is scarcely ever mentioned by any one. The angry passions which it produced have subsided. The prostration of Government has led to deep reflection on our commercial distress, produced by British legislation in first passing and then suddenly repealing the Canada Corn Act—on the working of "responsible government" with hostile races, and the impossibility of maintaining the union of the provinces now that the two races have been again set against each other in bitter animosity—on all the evil consequences of blundering British dominion in this country—on the marked indifference of the mother country towards Canada—on the apparent readiness of the Government at home to abandon the colonial connexion if we do not wish to preserve it—and on the prosperity of the neighbouring Republic. These reflections are carrying us fast to annexation as to our only harbour of refuge from turmoil and impoverishment: and all the while, the members of the Government only hide themselves in corners, like Lord Elgin himself, and instruct their principal organ of the press to go for annexation, lest they should be left behind in the race.

The advices received by the "Washington" steamer state that a complete panic pervaded Montreal in consequence of the spread of the cholera.

WEST INDIES.

DISSOLUTION OF THE JAMAICA ASSEMBLY.

The intelligence brought by the Jamaica mail per the "Teviot" steam-ship is particularly interesting. Correspondence from this island of the 6th of July mentions that a dissolution of the General Assembly of the island had taken place. The Legislature was called together on the 26th of June, when the Governor, Sir Charles Grey, addressed them in a very lengthy speech—the principal feature of which was his urging on the Assembly the necessity of at once proceeding with the business of the colony, and of not allowing party differences to retard it. The speech hinted slightly at the necessity of retrenchment, but disapproved of its being unfairly carried out. The Assembly made a very short and respectful reply, expressing their readiness and desire to commence and proceed with the business of the colony, but at the same time stating that the measure of retrenchment would have precedence of all others. The House abstained from doing any business until the despatches referred to by his Excellency were laid before them. Two days after the meeting the documents in question were laid before the House. The first despatch, which was a very long one, had reference principally to the late votes of the Assembly in the preceding session, disapproving of the partial stoppage of the supplies. It at the same time intimated that all responsibility resulting from the conduct of the Assembly would rest upon themselves. The despatch contained some lengthy remarks respecting the form of government of the island, and expressed the probable willingness of her Majesty's Government to consent to its being changed for the Canadian form, should it be acceptable to the people of Jamaica. The second despatch was very short, simply approving of the Council's conduct in rejecting the Retrenchment Bill. Both despatches were referred to a committee appointed by the Assembly to reply to them. The committee performed this duty, and their report having been agreed to by the house, was laid before the Governor. This report was respectful, but firm and independent. A motion was made in the house by Mr. Osborn, one of the members for St. Andrew's, and of the King's House, or Government party, to proceed with the unfinished business of the several prorogued sessions. This was powerfully opposed by the country party, and the following amendment, proposed by Dr. Spalding, was carried by 19 to 11:—

That, as there seems to be no disposition on the part of her Majesty's Government to afford the redress so urgently prayed for and demanded by this House and the people, as set forth in various memorials and petitions, but, on the contrary, every desire has been evinced to continue the present extravagant expenditure, which the impoverished condition of the inhabitants renders it impossible longer to sustain, the House considers that it will best consult the rights and interests of their constituency by abstaining from any attempt at the further exercise of legislative functions until the people shall have expressed their decision on the course which has been hitherto pursued by the House.

This resolution, which was opposed in all its stages through the committee and the House, was ultimately agreed to and sent over to the Governor by a committee on the 7th of July. Immediately after his Excellency commanded the attendance of the House in the Council Chamber, when, having addressed both branches, he forthwith dissolved the Assembly. This event was anxiously looked for by the country party, who are sanguine that in the next Assembly their numbers will be greatly increased. The days had been named for the several elections, and all the writs were returnable by the 2nd of September. In circles competent to judge it was confidently stated, that the new Assembly would contain a still larger number of the advocates for retrenchment than the old one, and that more sweeping measures would be laid before the Council.

There had not been any great change in the weather throughout the colony, which was dry, with partial showers. The sugar crops were nearly

finished, and under present depressed circumstances were considered fair. The island, we are happy to learn, continued very healthy.

From the other colonies intelligence is, on the whole, not satisfactory. The crops in Demerara are, it is feared, more than one-half destroyed or injured by the very heavy rains which for the preceding two months had been experienced. The crop of 1849 will be in all probability one-third short of the last year's yield. In Trinidad, the season had been very fine, and the planters had got in a good crop, which was nearly all shipped. A continuance of the painful drought which had prevailed for several months was severely felt in Antigua, and the prospects for the future were becoming more gloomy. The greatest distress was felt all over the island, and water for the cattle and other purposes was in some parts only attainable at a distance of four miles from the estates, while in other places the live stock were perishing. In the town also the distress was much felt, the cisterns being nearly all dry. Water far from pure was hawked about, and readily sold, at 6d. to 8d. per barrel.

From Greytown we learn that the Mosquito country was tranquil, and there were symptoms of improvement at this newly-named town. Nicaragua is in a very disturbed state, and communication between the above-named places is suspended, the Nicaragua boats being impressed by the Government to quell disturbances. The ex-president Carrera had re-entered Guatemala at the head of an Indian force. That state is at present in anarchy.

At Carthagena the cholera was raging with great virulence—as many as thirty persons a day have fallen victims thereto; a quarantine of six days will in consequence be imposed at Jamaica on all ships from Carthagena.

At Jacmel it was communicated that all was quiet, and peace established between the San Dominicans and Haytiens.

Another outbreak has occurred at Martinique and Guadeloupe on account of the result of the recent elections there. It is said that at least thirty lives have been lost in an affray consequent thereon. A squadron of French ships have been compelled to bring their guns to bear on the town at Marie Galante, the blacks having possession thereof.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CHARLES ALBERT has not long survived his abdication of the throne of Sardinia: he died at Lisbon on the 28th of July, after intense suffering. His body was embalmed, and placed in the cathedral, to await the arrival of a steamer appointed to take his remains to Genoa. The Portuguese authorities paid suitable marks of respect for the fate of the unfortunate king.

THE RESULT OF FEMALE EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—Out of the 50 orphan girls who were sent to Moreton Bay from the latest emigrant ship, *forty-nine already are married*. The fiftieth, upon being asked, "why she remained single?" said that "although she had received an excellent offer, she could not get married because there was not a *bridesmaid* left for her; but she was anxiously waiting for the next draft of immigrants, when that little difficulty would be got over." This is a fact.—*Australian Sportsman*, March, 1849.

SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT WITH A SLAVE.—A gentleman just arrived from Sierra Leone has given us the following account of a sanguinary engagement which took place on the 1st of May last, on the coast of Africa:—"Whilst the 'Alert' brig, Commander H. Dunlop, was lying off the Gallinas, a slaving felucca, mounting six guns, and carrying sixty men, was perceived, and the boats of the ship were sent in chase. On nearing the slaver, the boats made a gallant attack, but they were met by a determined resistance, and were beaten off while in the act of boarding. Mr. Shaw, the second lieutenant of the 'Alert,' Mr. Henry Droop Sanders, who had charge of the first gig, and several men, having been killed, and six or seven wounded, the commanding officer thought it prudent to retire for assistance, being then five miles from the ship. A breeze springing up, the felucca escaped before a further attack could be made, but a sharp look-out was kept on board the 'Alert.' Mr. Sanders was the sixth son of Mr. G. W. Sanders, of the Rolls, and of Barnes, Surrey.—*Nautical Standard*.

THE ADAMITE HERESY has recently been revived at Chrudim, in Bohemia. Their place of meeting having been surrounded with troops, 247 members of the sect, of both sexes, were taken into custody, and committed to prison. Their creed is pure materialism, and their practice a renewal of the worst excesses of which that licentious sect has been guilty at the different periods of its appearance.

KOSSUTH.—A letter in the *Glasgow Daily Mail*, dated Pesth, July 1, says:—"Despite his precarious state of health, he (Kossuth), does prodigies of activity. Seated on a country car, with his wife and child at his side, he crosses the country, calling the people to arms, and communicating to the whole nation that burning ardour which beams round his immortal face. Sometimes he arrives in the camp of his warriors, where, thanks to the inconvenience of every popular war, want of provisions and ammunition drag discouragement in their train. Then he rises on his car and speaks, and, at the departure of the dictator, the soldiers have forgotten their misery and fatigue: they are full of enthusiasm and ready to fight and conquer, were it only to give repose to Louis Kossuth and his family."

THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA AND THE JESUITS.—The *Democrate du Var* publishes the following letter from a correspondent at Malta:—"More than a hundred defenders of the Eternal City, expelled by Gen. Oudinot, embarked at Civita Vecchia, on the

12th July, on board the French Post Office packet, 'Lycourgue.' Their passports had been signed for Malta by the English Consul at Rome. But they reckoned without the Jesuits, who are now sovereigns at Malta, of which the Irish Catholic, Richard More O'Farrall, is Governor under their direction. For this reason, notwithstanding the application of the French Consul, and the protest of the French commander of the 'Lycourgue,' and notwithstanding that they had English passports, and that the first houses at Valetta offered themselves as security for their good behaviour, and notwithstanding the solicitations of Admiral Parker, the Jesuits persisted, and Richard More O'Farrall, the Irish Catholic, obeyed the Jesuits. Everybody asks what is to become of the unfortunate passengers of the 'Lycourgue'?"

THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY has returned to his dominions. He landed at Viareggio on the 25th of July; on the following day he went to Lucca, where he remained for two days; on the 27th he made his solemn entrance into Florence. He was received everywhere by the people with marks of respect and affection. The Grand Ducal family were received at the Church of the Annunziata by the clergy, and after a religious ceremony they proceeded to the palace.

THE KING OF SARDINIA opened the Legislative Chamber on the 1st instant. His speech was "moderate;" it was well received, and the King was warmly greeted. After all, the negotiations between Austria and Piedmont remain open. Much to their credit, the Cabinet of Turin stand out for an amnesty to the Lombard patriots. The King of Sardinia, in his speech, recognises with gratitude the powerful support of England and France. He makes no mention of the decease in exile of the late King, his father; that melancholy event being, at the time, unknown in Turin.

GARIBALDI is supposed to intend throwing himself into Venice. The skilful manner in which he has succeeded in reaching Arezzo without encountering any serious resistance, leads to the idea that he may yet escape the last obstacle—a force directed against him from Bologna.

The Roman refugees who had been refused permission to land at Malta, have been conveyed to Corsica, by order of the French Admiral Trehouart.

A letter from Geneva announces that M. Mazzini is in that city.

The *Liberté* announces that the celebrated Father Ventura was obliged to remain at Marseilles, the authorities having refused to sign his passport for Paris.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT TO A CLERGYMAN.—On Friday afternoon a most appalling accident occurred at St. Vincent's-roads, Hotwells, whereby the Rev. George Hickey, son of the late Dr. Hickey, of Brock-street, Bath, lost his life. From the inquest which was held on the body on Friday night, it appeared that the deceased left his house between 11 and 12 o'clock. He was at that time in his usual health and spirits, and said he should return soon, and be sure to be in to dinner. About an hour afterwards a witness named Field, who was on St. Vincent's-roads, observed him standing about three yards from her. He had but one glove on. While witness was walking about he got on the top of the rock, near the Observatory, on the side towards the Down. Witness went on about twenty yards, and just as she turned again she saw the gentleman scrambling to catch hold of something to save himself from falling over the cliff. He did not appear to be giddy, or to have any intention of going over the rocks; on the contrary, he tried to save himself. He did not cry out. Assistance was promptly procured, and a surgeon was in attendance within a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes, but he never moved after he fell from the rock. There was a severe wound at the back of his skull, and his right leg was dreadfully shattered. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—Every one will be concerned to hear that a despatch has arrived at the Admiralty from Sir John Richardson, without any news of Sir John Franklin. The expedition had traversed the coast from the Mackenzie and Coppermine river; but the Esquimaux all declared that no white men had made their appearance. Unfortunately the ice set in unusually strong, and prevented the expedition from proceeding beyond Icy Cove, to the north of Cape Kendal, just as it was on the point of exploring a most interesting region. Thus, for the present, all hope is cut off of discovering the lost voyagers. Our only consolation is in the gain to science, for the search for Captain Franklin has brought to light many interesting facts respecting the inhospitable regions of Arctic America.

THE SHIPPING TRADE IN HULL.—The docks and quays now appear as if trade were in a most flourishing condition. Labourers, who until the past few days were seen loitering about the docks in vain asking for work, are now nearly all in active employment; and the staff of tide-waiters and other customs officers, whose frequent journeying to the custom-house and waterside indicated a lack of business, are now stationed on board vessels and filling other posts; and to meet the exigency, several extra tidewaiters have been called into requisition. On Monday about 50 sail, most of them British ships, were reported at the custom-house from foreign ports, and on the following days a proportionate number. Their cargoes were of a general description.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the junior school of this college took place on Saturday last in the theatre of the institution. Mr. Justice TALFOURD presided, and the expected presence of the learned judge attracted a very large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, consisting principally of the immediate connexions and friends of the pupils, to witness the interesting ceremony. Dr. Key, the Head Master, and the majority of the other professors and masters, were in attendance. The prizemen were then severally called up, according to the order of their merit, and were presented, amid the loud cheers of their fellow-pupils, with the prizes allotted to them, the learned judge addressing each, as he handed to him the prize, with some congratulatory and encouraging remark. The list of the prizes is as follows:—

Upper Fifth Class: First prize, Henry Manning.—Fifth Greek Class: First prize, Arthur Harding; second prize, Ebenezer Charles.—Upper Greek Class: First prize, Thomas Austin; second prize, Augustus Prevot.—Lower Fourth Greek Class: First prize, Henry Alder.—Sixth Lower Greek Class: First prize, John Martineau; second, Lumley Smith.—Greek Exercise, lower division: Prizes, R. Roscoe and J. Martineau.—Sixth Latin Class: First prize, W. Romilly; second, R. Roscoe.—Fifth Latin: First prize, H. Manning.—Latin Exercise, division E: First prize, E. Kempson.—Fifth Latin Exercises, divisions B. and C.: First prize, Henry Manning.—Fourth Lower Latin Class: First prize, Isaac Josephs; second, Oliver Annesley.—Third Lower Latin Class: A. Briggs.—Upper Third Latin Class: First prize, Thomas Hood; second, Sidney Bell.—Third Latin: First prize, Edward Chevalier; second, Daniel Littler.—Upper Second Latin Class: First prize, E. Lawrence; second, Grosvenor Talbot.—Lower Second Latin Class: First prize, H. Dutton; second prize, Henry Goldsmith.—Upper First Class: First prize, Henry Long; second, Percy Bellamy. W. L. Bellamy entitled to honourable mention.—Upper First Latin Class: First prize, Benjamin Hempige; second, F. Maberly.—Lower First Class: Prize, Charles James.—Upper Class of Latin Grammar: Prize, Augustine Woolstone.—Lower Class ditto: Prize, W. Lewis.—Sixth Class of French: Lumley Smith and John Vernable, equal.—Upper Fourth (Exercises): Prize, A. Briggs.—Fourth Class: Prize, E. Stone; second, O. Annesley.—First Lower Fourth French: Prize, Martin Lee, E. Chevalier, and Percy Bellamy.—Second Lower French Class: Prize, Henry Buxton; Theodore Ganeron, entitled to honourable mention.—Lower Second French: Prize, J. Higgins.—Hebrew prize; Charles Steepill.—German: First Prize, Nun Key; Second, E. Levy.—Middle German Class prize: I. A. Joseph.—Lower German Class: Thomas Austin, H. Browne, and F. H. Lewis, equal.—Geography and history (in various classes) prizes: R. Kirk, P. Whitehead, J. Martineau, G. Wood, J. Cliff, Joseph Isaacs, A. Briggs, and J. Kirk.—Natural Philosophy prize: L. Smith.—Upper Fifth Class, Natural Philosophy: R. Kirk, G. Windmer, and F. Chaplin.—Experimental Philosophy (various Classes); H. Browne and James Kirk.—Chemistry: First prize, R. Kirk; second, E. Heywood.—Junior Class: First prize, H. Gibbons.—Geometry prizes: C. Smith and E. Kempson.—Algebra: George Grey and Ebenezer Charles.—Book-keeping: M. Lee and J. B. Fletcher.—Arithmetic: A. Herries and H. Dutton; Theodore Gavenon, entitled to honourable mention.—Writing: Sidney Vyse and Sidney Bell.—Drawing: J. Troop and E. C. Buxton. Prizes were also awarded for fencing and gymnastics.

In dilating upon the advantages of the London University School, the Chairman said:—

The boy who was educated at that school had not to undergo the hard condition of being separated from the paternal roof. The great, the inconceivably great advantages which belonged to a public school, as affording opportunities of emulation and competition, were enjoyed by the youths who were educated in that establishment, at the same time that they were not deprived of a father's unceasing vigilance, and a mother's tender solicitude. Of all earthly blessings, he thought the last the most valuable to the youthful mind, for he entirely concurred with Coleridge in the sentiment, that—

"A mother is a mother still,
The holiest thing in life!"

[Applause.] Instead of being placed under the care of strangers, those who were educated in that institution enjoyed the inestimable advantage of maternal care, and the comforts of home; while, at the same time, they were receiving the most enlarged and liberal education [cheers]. In estimating the true value and interest of the scene of that day, it should be remembered that the studies and discipline of that school stopped when the youth attained the age of sixteen years; at that age he had the opportunity of passing into another branch of the establishment, where a different system of discipline, suited to more adult students, was pursued, and where that higher class of instruction was afforded which was more suited to the period which intervened between mere boyhood and the entrance on the cares, turmoils, and anxieties of adult life [hear, hear]. He merely mentioned this to show, that it would be scarcely fair to compare what had been done in that school with the scholastic achievements accomplished in other institutions, where the pupils were allowed to remain until they had attained the age of 18 or 19. And yet it was, perhaps, unnecessary that he should have claimed any indulgence on account of this restriction as to age, for, young though all its members were, he found that the higher classes of them were engaged in the study of the Greek tragedians, in classic learning, and in the most abstruse branches of the mathematics [applause]. In the examination for matriculation at the London University, the success which had attended the students from this school was very remarkable; and amongst the former students who had most honourably distinguished themselves, he had much pleasure in making honourable mention of the names of Messrs. R. H. Smith and J. P. Hicks, both of whom had obtained high prizes, and out of sixteen certificates of honour in the neighbouring college, nine had been obtained by students from that school [cheers]. Of the boys who had distinguished themselves that day, and to whom he had had the happiness of awarding prizes, there were four to whose names

he might be permitted to make a passing allusion, because of the peculiar interest with which parental associations surrounded them. It was impossible to witness the opening career of the boys who bore the names of Martineau, Roscoe, Romilly, and Hood—names which were watchwords to our feelings, and which called up thoughts dear as the memories of home—without experiencing an emotion of delight at observing that those who now possessed those names seemed resolved to uphold their ancestral honour, and to shed new lustre on families already ennobled in the records of national and literary greatness [cheers].

The learned judge concluded by congratulating the pupils on their vacation, and exhorting them not to encumber themselves with the sorrows of life ere they began, but to allow youth to be that happy alternation of the action of the mind and the action of the body and the heart.

Sir I. L. GOLDSMIDT moved a vote of thanks to the learned judge, which was carried with acclamation; and it having been acknowledged, and an announcement made by the Head Master that the vacation would terminate on Tuesday, the 25th of September, the proceedings terminated.

THE CHOLERA.

DAILY RETURNS

Of the progress of the cholera, as issued by the Board of Health:—

	Aug. 1.		Aug. 2.		Aug. 3.		Aug. 4.		Aug. 5.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.	Attacks.	Deaths.
In London and Vicinity ..	246	114	250	119	331	137	193	75	454	182
In England & Wales ..	301	152	271	123	305	131	243	131	375	162
In Scotland ..	50	24	32	18	40	19	45	18	72	37
Total ..	597	290	553	259	676	287	482	224	901	381

In consequence of the severity of the visitation of the cholera in the metropolis, and in several parts of the country, the General Board of Health was on Monday occupied in making additional provisions of medical service. The cholera has been particularly severe at Neath. The mayor, a medical practitioner, had fallen a victim to it. Throughout Wales the visitation appears to be very severe. It was reported on Monday that of a body of forty men employed by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers in cleansing in Bermondsey, twenty had been attacked with cholera and two had died. In Lambeth, Kennington, Bermondsey, and the low-lying districts, active house-to-house visitation has been carried on, under the regulations of the General Board of Health, for the treatment of the premonitory symptoms of the disease in the earliest stages. The cases thus treated are most numerous; but for this early treatment there is strong reason for believing that the mortality would have been much more severe. The disease has almost entirely disappeared during the past week from the metropolitan prisons—a clear proof of what may be effected by care and skill, and by having full means at hand for supplying the necessary aids of medicine, cleanliness, &c.

THE POTATO CROP.—The dry weather of May and June and the first half of July has apparently saved the potato crop. At least, there are no serious indications of disease up to the present time. Here and there potatoes have been attacked, but the cases have proved local both in Great Britain and Ireland. That we are not yet safe is, however, to be gathered from a report by the Inspector of the Highland Relief Board, dated Lochalsh, in Ross-shire, July 25, 1849. This intelligent officer states that it has broken out in the village whence his letter is dated, and that it made its appearance there a month ago, on the spot where he first detected it in 1847 and in 1848. We have reason to believe that in the district here alluded to the bad effects of a safe potato harvest are already observable. The peasantry are losing their industry, and trusting to the root of idleness, while others, who had prepared to emigrate, have changed their minds.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

THE WARDENS OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY entertained their honorary members on Wednesday evening at a banquet in their hall. The list of names comprised Lord Campbell, Lord Dudley Stuart, Lord Nugent, Mr. Justice Talfourd, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Hume, Mr. Hayter, Mr. W. Page Wood, Dr. Arnott, Mr. Samuel Rogers, and Mr. Etty. Count Teleki and Count Pulszky were also present, and were specially distinguished by toasts. Mr. Justice Talfourd returned thanks for the toast, "Her Majesty's Judges." He said he could scarcely express his thanks fitly in a position to him so solemn and so strange as that to which Providence had pleased to call him. That position had not been purchased by political subservency or apostasy, and for him the strifes of political life existed no more.

A few days ago, Mr. S. Swain, engineer of the "Ethiopia" steamer, caught a young shark while amusing himself with fishing in the Nelson Dock. It measures about fourteen inches in length, and is considered a great curiosity, as fish of this species are rarely caught in these latitudes.—*Liverpool Courier.*

COURT, OFFICIAL, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

The Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Prince Alfred, attended by Sir G. Grey, and suite, left Osborne at three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The squadron consisted of the "Victoria and Albert" steam-yacht, commanded by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the two steam-sloops "Stromboli" and "Sphinx," under Lord A. Beauclerk and Commander Hewlett, the "Black Eagle" steam-yacht, under Master Commander Cooke, and the "Vivid" steam-packet, an extraordinary swift boat, under Master Commander Luke Smithett.

It had been arranged that if the night was at all unfavourable, they should anchor in the Portland Roads. However, the weather was extremely fine, and the squadron made no stop, but sailed all night, steering for Cork direct. They came in sight of Cove light-house in the afternoon of Thursday; the "Vivid," a steam-sloop, came to Cove, to inform Rear-Admiral Dixon of the Queen's approach. The Admiral at once hoisted a signal. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were welcomed by a *feu de joie*, fired from the batteries of Spike Island and Camden Fort. All the merchant-ships in the harbour hoisted lanterns on their yard-arms and mast cradles. The fortifications of Spike Island were one blaze of fire; the scene was magnificent beyond description, the intense darkness of the night adding to it an additional grandeur. The houses of the town were not illuminated, the people not having been prepared to receive her Majesty so soon; in fact, they did not expect her till the following day. At ten o'clock, the squadron entered the harbour of Cove, and remained for the night.

On Friday morning, the ships in the harbour fired a royal salute at eight o'clock. Shortly after the Earl of Bandon, lieutenant of the county of Cork, proceeded on board the "Victoria and Albert," and paid his respects to her Majesty and Prince Albert. Other officers also were presented. About two her Majesty and her Royal Consort descended from the "Victoria and Albert" into the "Fairy" steam-tender, and steamed round the harbour amid the roar of artillery and enthusiastic cheers. The Royal Navy ships had all their yards manned. Opposite the pavilion erected for the reception, the "Fairy" stopped, and the members of the Cove Reception Committee—amongst whom were the county members, and the Rev. Mr. O'Regan, parish priest, &c.—went on board the royal tender, and were introduced to her Majesty by Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department. The deputation presented the address of the inhabitants of Cove to her Majesty, who handed it to Sir George Grey. The deputation were then severally introduced to her Majesty, who bowed most cordially to each as his name was mentioned. The deputation of the Cove Yacht Club, headed by the Earl of Mountcashel, was next introduced, and presented an address to the Queen. Her Majesty and the Prince then landed, and entered the pavilion, preceded by a number of naval officers in uniform, the Queen apparently much gratified.

In about three-quarters of an hour after leaving Cove the "Fairy" was alongside the Custom-house. The mayor had preceded her Majesty to Cork, and the preparations for her reception were hurried forward as with railroad speed. Military and constabulary were speedily called out to line the streets; a regiment of Lancers did duty in South Mall and along the Grand Parade. The 41st and 26th regiments of the line were disposed in Patrick-street and Great St. George's-street. The Queen was saluted with the motto, "*Cead mille failte*!"—"A hundred thousand welcomes." A proper landing stage had been erected, and rich carpets laid down upon the pier. On either side were stages hung with drapery, and crowded with ladies. A similar class of pavilions struck the eye upon the north side of the river, and the wharfs, as far as the eye could reach, the rigging of vessels, and the windows and roofs of private dwellings and warehouses, were crammed with spectators. On her landing, her Majesty was met by Mr. Lyons—now Sir James Lyons—the mayor, and the different members of the corporation, by the Marquis of Thomond, by the Earl of Bandon, the lord-lieutenant of the county, and by Lord Kilworth, the high-sheriff of the county of Cork. Here the corporation address was presented, and several other addresses from various public bodies in Cork.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert, attended by Lady Jocelyn and another lady in waiting, then ascended an open carriage belonging to the Earl of Bandon, and presently the royal *cortège* began to move along its destined route through the city of Cork. The reception of the Queen was universally enthusiastic. A species of respectful, loyal, affectionate inquisitiveness seemed to be a principal feeling. Everywhere there were flags, garlands, and mottoes of welcome, the Queen and the Prince continually bowing. As the preparations on the quay on the south side of the north branch of the Lee had not been completed, it was deemed advisable for her Majesty to return to her yacht by the same route as that by which she had quitted it. This was accordingly done; and about five o'clock, in the midst of the thunder of cannon and the cheering of crowding thousands, the "Fairy" bore the Queen away from the good city of Cork, the first Irish town which she has visited, and, therefore, the first to receive her with a cordial Irish welcome. They reached the royal yacht about seven p.m., and spent the night on board. The Marquis of Thomond, the Earl of Bandon, Rear-Admiral Sir M. Dixon, and Major-General Turner (commanding the district), joined the royal dinner party on board the yacht. The

junior branches of the Royal Family remained on board the "Victoria and Albert" during the day.

The Queen sailed from Cove at ten minutes before ten on Saturday morning. When the royal squadron was off Cable Island it had to encounter a strong head wind. At twelve o'clock the course of the royal yacht was shaped towards the Waterford coast, to the larboard of her previous course, which had been commenced straight for Dublin. The yacht brought up at the mouth of Waterford harbour. Here the barge was lowered, and soon after his Royal Highness Prince Albert came down the side and put off for shore. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. Colonel Phipps attended on his Royal Highness. It was understood that the Prince took the royal children for a stroll a short way into the rather unromantic but well-tilled country in the vicinity of Waterford. The fact of the arrival does not appear to have been known to the good citizens of Waterford. At eight o'clock on Sunday morning the royal yacht left Waterford—four hours after the rest of the flotilla, in order that they might arrive at about the same time. The squadron reached Kingstown about half-past seven, p.m. The shores were thronged with people who cheered enthusiastically, and royal salutes were fired from every vessel in the harbour.

DUBLIN, Monday morning.—The streets of Dublin were thronged yesterday with crowds to see the arches and preparations made for her Majesty. But the centre of attraction was Kingstown, to which successive torrents of visitors streamed down by the railway. The pier was crowded with fashionables all on the *qui vive*, and the glorious weather brought by the Queen was often alluded to. The season is most delightful, as a cool breeze played over the waters, and prevented the heats of August being too overpowering. There is a regular flotilla of yachts from all parts of the kingdom in the harbour, and their tapering masts rising above the surface of the sea are very pleasing to the eye.

KINGSTOWN HARBOUR, Monday Morning.—The morning is the finest that we have had this season, and the sun is shining gloriously for the Queen's landing, which is expected to take place at ten o'clock. The military are already drawn up on the quay, and several spectators assembled on the pier. The trains are all decked with evergreens, and, in order to avoid accidents, they are not to stop at intermediate stations until the whole crowd are safely transported to Dublin. Her Majesty has not yet appeared on deck, but the Royal Family are all moving about the cabin, having been up for some time. Provisions for the crew of the royal yacht are being hoisted on board. The sea is calm as an inland lake, and the Dublin mountains are looking very beautiful. All preparations are fully made on shore in every direction, and it is not likely that there will be any *contre temps*. Eight bells have been struck, and fourteen steamers have run up all their signal flags at the same instant, and the private yachts, to the number of twenty-two, have followed the lead—a regular flash of flags.

The *Freeman's Journal* thus describes the Queen's appearance and reception:—

Soon afterwards her Majesty came forth in person from the round-house cabin and approached the quarter-gangway of the yacht, where she stood for some moments. The parties in the boats cheered loudly, and the cheering was taken up by several on shore and re-echoed across the water. Her Majesty's appearance has been often described by those who have had frequent opportunities of seeing and judging of her *personnel*. She seemed to our view, as she stood some thirty yards away at the side of the yacht, to be a comely, yet serious-looking lady, somewhat full in person, and her features somewhat flushed and slightly embrowned by exposure to the sea air and summer's sun. Her Majesty bowed repeatedly in acknowledgment of the cheering, waving of hats, &c., that greeted her from the boats.

The Queen wore a large shawl of red plaid, which she kept closely folded round her, and a plain Dunstable straw bonnet. We were not near enough to see any further portion of her Majesty's costume.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Lord John Russell is residing at Pembroke-lodge, Richmond-park, for the present, but the noble Premier, accompanied by Lady John Russell, shortly leaves for Scotland, on a tour of visits. Viscount Palmerston does not intend to leave town for Broadlands until next week. The Earl of Minto arrives at Minto-house for the autumn. The Marquess of Lansdowne, at present in Dublin, is expected to return to Bowood-park, Wilts. Sir John Cam Hobhouse has left Berkeley-square for Eristoke-park, Wilts. The Earl and Countess Grey have left for Howick-hall, Northumberland. Sir Francis Baring goes on an official tour this week. Lord Campbell leaves town in a few days for Scotland. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere left town on Saturday for Stoke-park, near Windsor.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.—We are happy to hear the noble and learned lord is regaining his health in a satisfactory manner. His lordship and family are at Copse Hill, near Wimbledon.

A TREATY OF PEACE AND COMMERCE has been concluded between Great Britain and the republic of Liberia.—*Observer*.

SUBSCRIPTION PORTRAITS OF LORD PALMERSTON AND MR. JOSEPH HUME.—The *Weekly Chronicle* states that "on Wednesday, before Parliament was prorogued, upwards of one hundred independent members of the House of Commons, belonging to the Liberal party, held a meeting in the library, for the purpose of finally considering the propriety of expressing their opinion of Lord Palmerston's public conduct. After some discussion, it was resolved that each gentleman should subscribe £5, the money to be employed in purchasing a portrait of the noble

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, for presentation to Lady Palmerston, as a memorial of the high respect in which the subscribers held the character of his lordship as a statesman. Until after the adoption of this resolution, the determination of the independent Liberal members was kept strictly secret from every person connected with the Government." The same paper has also the following:—"Several members of the House of Commons, who have long admired his disinterested, laborious, and useful public life, and who desire to possess a permanent memorial of Joseph Hume, determined, at a meeting held before the prorogation of Parliament, to request that gentleman to allow a full-length portrait, or a statue, to be taken of him, for the purpose of being placed in some public building in the metropolis."

NEW PENSIONS.—The Queen has granted the following annual pensions from the Civil List:—Mrs. Cureton, widow of Colonel Cureton, killed in action at Ramnuggur, £150; Mrs. Pennycook, widow of Colonel Pennycook, killed at the battle of Chillianwallah, £150; Mrs. Sarah Austin, the well-known translator of German standard works, £100; Mrs. Grant, widow of a sergeant of the 45th Regiment, killed November 4, 1848, by several armed ruffians while guarding some public money in the charge of Major Phibbs, paymaster of pensioners, on a car near Roscrea, in Ireland (he refused gallantly to surrender the money, and was shot), £20; Lieut. Waghorn, the active and enterprising projector of the overland route to India, £200. (This, in addition to a pension of £100 a year conferred on Lieut. Waghorn by the East India Company.) Mr. William Sturgeon, Manchester, an experimental philosopher, and who effected an improved electromagnetic apparatus, &c., £50.

THE LATE MR. JOHN WILSON.—His sudden death took place at Quebec, not at Montreal, as formerly stated; and the only additional particulars of the melancholy event which have reached us are, that having imprudently exposed himself, in the course of a fishing excursion in the neighbourhood of Quebec, he was seized with cholera on the following day, and died after a few hours' illness. A striking illustration of the suddenness of the sad event is afforded by the circumstance that several of his friends received newspapers addressed, and even letters written, by his own hand, by the same mail which brought the melancholy announcement of his unexpected decease.—*Scotsman*.

DEATHS DURING THE PAST WEEK.—Mr. Denison, M.P. for West Surrey, died on Thursday, at his residence, 90, Pall-mall, aged eighty. Deceased represented the county of Surrey for thirty years, and voted in favour of short parliaments, and of the repeal of assessed taxes, and the substitution of a graduated property-tax.—Mr. Godson, M.P. for Kidderminster, died on Wednesday, at Springfield Hall, near Lancaster. Mr. Godson was making extensive preparations to celebrate the majority of his eldest son, which takes place next month, when death suddenly arrested his career. He had attained his fifty-second year. In his earlier parliamentary days he voted with the Liberal party for the Reform Bill and for the emancipation of the Jews and of the negroes; but he opposed the admission of Dissenters to the universities, and voted against the appropriation clause.—Mr. Cottingham, the magistrate of the Southwark Police-court, died yesterday week. The learned gentleman was unable to attend to his magisterial duties on Monday, in consequence of a sudden attack of cholera; he continued to grow worse, and was carried off in less than thirty hours from the commencement of the attack.—Mr. John Robertson, the projector and editor of the *Railway Record*, died of cholera last week, within twelve hours of the time he was first attacked. He was in the office attending to his editorial duties in the morning, and expired before the evening.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—On Friday, the Nineveh Gallery of Sculptural Antiquities in the new building, was opened to the public. It is situated immediately beneath the Syrian Gallery. The whole of the valuable sculptural remains recently discovered at the ruins of Nineveh, and purchased by the trustees of the British Museum, at a cost of several thousand pounds, are now thrown open to public inspection. The celebrated Portland Vase has been restored, and is once more in the Museum. The last portion of the building remaining unfinished, called the Townly Gallery, is rapidly approaching completion, and in a few days the last part of the old Museum, fronting Great Russell-street, will be removed.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.—The tone of the proceedings at meetings of agricultural societies is increasingly liberal, and less political. At the meeting of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society in Leeds, on Wednesday, the speeches turned more on improvements in the science and art of agriculture than on Protection or Free-trade; at that of the North Lincolnshire Agricultural Society, on Monday, the disposition seemed to be to give present arrangements a fair trial. The *Essex Standard* reports at length the speeches of a large party of farming notables collected last week, without distinction of party, from all quarters of the kingdom, by Mr. Mechi, of Tip-tree Hall; and among the speakers of liberal and enterprising practical tone was Mr. Robert Baker, of Writtle, the originator of the Protection Societies.

THE TENANTS OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD have presented an address to his Grace, expressive of attachment, and denouncing as "gross calumnies," the insinuations of Mr. Bennett, that they did not enjoy the free choice of their political opinions, and the power of their free expression.

LAW AND POLICE.

ALLEGED FRATRICIDE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—The case of Mercy Catharine Newton, who was tried for the murder of her mother, at Shrewsbury, on Saturday week, has been already before the public. It will be remembered that this woman was brought up at the last assizes, for the same offence, but the jury found it impossible in the conflict of evidence to come to any decision, and she was accordingly reserved over for another trial. Strangely enough the same occurrence has happened again. The offence charged against this woman was committed under circumstances of peculiar atrocity. The mother, an aged woman, had a life interest in £500, which on her death would descend to her daughter. The daughter treated her mother with great barbarity, and several times attempted her life. At length the mother and daughter were left up together, and at an early hour in the morning the other inmates of the house were awakened by indications of fire. Upon going down stairs, the daughter was found intoxicated, and the mother dead, and apparently burnt to death on the sofa on which she had been lying. All the medical witnesses but one maintained that the burning took place after death, because the burnt parts had not blistered; all agreed that death had been caused by suffocation. The theory for the prosecution, therefore, was, that the prisoner smothered her mother by putting something over her mouth and nostrils, and when she was dead immediately commenced burning her. The defence set up was, that the deceased accidentally caught fire, and that she was suffocated by the smoke. The evidence was almost the same as that adduced at the former trial; equally complicated and inconclusive, both in fact and surgical theory. The jury were locked up the whole night and till the following morning, with no nearer approach to agreement on a verdict than at the former trial. A jurymen's illness at last necessitated their discharge; and the prisoner was once more sent back to prison. In respect to this jurymen's illness, there was some medico-legal discussion between Mr. Baron Rolfe and the jurymen's doctor, whether the latter might give beef-tea or a glass of brandy as medicine; the patient's illness being palpably due to exhaustion consequent on the antique absurdity of denying all food to the jury for the duration of their inquest. Baron Rolfe declared that the jurymen could "not be allowed nutriment which all might equally want, merely because he is weaker and less able to do without it." The doctor's "discretion" should not be controlled; he might administer either sedatives or stimulants—"anything that as a medical man he called medicine; but no food." A third indictment was immediately found, and a third trial will take place next assizes.

THE GUESTLING POISONINGS.—At Lewes Assizes, on Wednesday, Mary Anne Geering, a woman of masculine and forbidding appearance, aged forty-nine, was arraigned for the murder of her husband and two of her sons, and for attempting to destroy a third son. The case with which the Court proceeded was that of Richard Geering, the husband, alleged to have been poisoned with arsenic by the prisoner. The evidence was much the same as that given at the sittings of the Coroner's Jury. Fellow-labourers of Geering described how he was taken ill twice immediately after dining. Benjamin Geering, the young man whom it was alleged the mother had attempted to poison, related the circumstances of his father's death and that of two of his brothers; the symptoms were those of poisoning. He also described his own illness; two doctors attended him, and he was saved. His father and brother belonged to a burial-club; this society made a collection of a shilling from each member for the burial of a deceased subscriber. A daughter and two other sons of the accused were examined. They had not heard complaints that their house was troubled with rats, or that it was necessary to have arsenic to destroy them; nor that arsenic was required for the horses which James Geering, one of the deceased, had charge of. Richard Geering had some money in the savings-bank; he and his wife often quarrelled about it; the woman appears to have drawn most of it out. On the death of her husband, the prisoner attributed his death to a family complaint, disease of the heart; the medical attendant was thus imposed on, and gave a certificate accordingly: he had treated the deceased for a bilious intermittent fever as the immediate disorder. Mary Anne Geering had wished that her husband was dead; after his decease she was anxious to have the coffin screwed down quickly. Surgeons detailed the appearances presented when the corpses were exhumed: the internal organs exhibited the signs of an irritant poison. The viscera were sent to Professor Taylor. A large pill, evidently made by an unprofessional person, was discovered in the house. Dr. Taylor's evidence was the most important: he found that all the organs of Richard Geering—even the centre of the heart—were impregnated with arsenic: he collected a portion, no less than seven grains. In the remains of George Geering he found no arsenic, but the appearances of an inflammation were those of poison. He discovered the mineral in the body of James Geering. A portion of what Benjamin had ejected from his stomach contained arsenic; and the large pill was composed of arsenic, opium, and another ingredient. Two chemists and a woman proved that the prisoner had several times bought arsenic, on pretences which other witnesses proved to have been false. After a variety of minor evidence, the case for the prosecution closed. Mr. Hurst, who had volunteered to act for the prisoner on her daughter's begging that she might have counsel, rested his defence mainly on the absence of any strong motive for

the crimes imputed: the money obtained from the club would be nearly swallowed up by the burial expenses. After an absence of ten minutes, the jury found a verdict of "Guilty." Sentence of death was passed; which the prisoner heard almost unmoved.

LOLA MONTES CHARGED WITH BIGAMY.—At the Marlborough-street Police-office, on Monday, there was a very crowded attendance, to hear a charge preferred before Mr. Bingham, the sitting magistrate, against the Countess of Landsfeld, of bigamy. The Countess, and her present husband, Mr. Heald, were both in attendance. The lady appeared quite unembarrassed, and smiled several times as she made remarks to her husband. She was stated to be 24 years of age on the police-sheet, but (says the reporter) has the look of a woman at least 30. It appeared from the statement of Mr. Clarkson, who appeared for the prosecution, that it was undertaken by Miss Heald, the aunt of the defendant's husband, who was for some time his guardian. It was alleged, and not disputed, that Rose Anna Gilbert—for that was her maiden name—was in 1837 married, in Ireland, to Capt. Thomas James, of the 21st Regiment of Bengal Native Foot, at present in India; that she accompanied her husband to that country, and afterwards returned; that, subsequently, the Ecclesiastical Court granted a divorce—a *mens et thoro*—which is, in effect, that neither party have power to contract another marriage during lifetime; and that Captain James was on the 19th of June, when the marriage with Mr. Heald took place, alive in India. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the defence, said that as far as the proof had gone, he was willing to admit enough had been laid before the Court to justify further inquiry. At the proper time, however, he should be prepared to show that the marriage with Mr. Heald was a lawful act. It would seem that the lady had been married when about 15 or 16 years old, and that a divorce had taken place. From want of sufficient time, it was impossible to ascertain whether the assertion made to the officers was true or not. It was evident the lady had a strong impression that a divorce bill had been obtained in the House of Lords. This, however, might be a mistake, into which the lady would be likely to fall from her not being acquainted with our laws. Mr. Bingham said, he should order a remand, and liberate the prisoner, upon finding two sureties in £500 each, and herself in £1,000, for her re-appearance on a future day. Bail was immediately tendered and accepted. The Countess of Landsfeld and her husband were allowed to remain some time in court, in order to elude the gaze of the crowd which had assembled before the court.

FREE TRADE AND THE WORKHOUSES.—A correspondent of the *Times*, referring to the standing assertion of Protectionists in Parliament, and at public meetings, that free trade has filled the union workhouses in the country with agricultural labourers whom farmers cannot afford to employ, gives the following statistics of the northern division of Northumberland:—

Name of Union, and Population in 1841.	Number of able-bodied paupers relieved (exclusive of women with bastard children, and tramps) from Jan. 1 to July 15.	Remarks as to any extra agricultural employment.
BERWICK-ON-TW. Population, 1841, 20,938.	Males 18, females 17; of these, only two were agricultural labourers.	Nothing particular.
DELFORD. Population, 1841, 6,421.	No able-bodied belonging to the union; tramps, 2,446.	Drainage on several properties; several tileries lately erected.
WOOLER. Population not ascertained—say 9,000.	No able-bodied.	The usual course of draining.
ALNWICK. Population, 1841, 18,763.	Two able-bodied—a saddler and a sawyer.	A great number employed in draining on the Duke of Northumberland's estate.
ROTHBURY. Population, 1841, 7,297.	One able-bodied woman from illness; tramps, 1,540.	Drainage on the Duke of Northumberland's property.
MORPETH. Population, 1841, 14,995.	Two men, able-bodied; tramps 2,895, of whom 1,491 were Irish.	No particular works.
Total population in 1841, 77,419.	Total able-bodied agricultural labourers relieved, 5; total tramps in three unions, 6,881.	Average prices of grain sold in two markets in the district in 1849, per qr.:—Wheat, 43s. 8d.; barley, 24s. 2d.; oats, 18s. 7d.

Thus it appears that in six exclusively agricultural unions, comprising the whole northern division of this county, and a population which may now be estimated at nearly 80,000, only five able-bodied agricultural labourers have needed relief in the course of that half-year which affords the least employment to that class. In four of these unions a great deal of draining is in progress, for which extra payment, beyond the regular outgoings on their farms, is incurred by the tenants. In none is any diminution in the ordinary demand for labour ascertainable. This absence of destitution is not to be ascribed to an absorption of labour by the mining and manufacturing portion of the county, as the coal-trade, as well as others, have been in a very depressed condition.

On Friday last, a respectable-looking female, afflicted with a wen in the neck, applied at Lincoln Castle, after the execution of Ward, for leave to see the body, with a view of curing her disease. The request was very properly refused.—*Boston Herald*.

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (AUGUST).

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW opens with a second notice of Morell's "Philosophy of Religion,"—a book well worthy, we believe, of all the consideration that can be given to it. The reviewer finds fault with the author on various grounds—for his spirit and his sentiments—for what he says, and, still more, for what he does not say; demands, in the name of the Christian community, a more explicit statement of his belief on certain points of faith supposed to be fundamental, and yet disclaims any "wish to run him down by means of the senseless clamour of bigoted religionists." His views of inspiration are assailed—his statement of the question declared to be unfair—and his right to enter upon the discussion, after his antecedent theorizing, denied. Our space and our custom alike forbid us to join in the controversy—a deeply-interesting one to all religious, thoughtful men; and we must quit it with the remark, that Mr. Morell is a mighty acquisition to the school of theologians and philosophers which can already boast the names of Coleridge, Arnold, Sterling, and Hare. "Swift and his Biographers" next pass under review; and all who are interested in the political and private fortunes of the witty Dean—his intrigues with ministers and ecclesiastics, and the vexed question of his relation to Stella and Vanessa—may have their curiosity gratified; and, what is better, will find some pleasing traits in his character exhibited. "Vincent Gioberti"—justly characterised as "one of the most remarkable men of the present age"—is the subject of a long article. The personal history of the successively solitary scholar and political chief—one day the idol of the populace, and the next the object of their hatred—is first sketched; and then his consistency and patriotism vindicated from the suspicions natural to his apparently anomalous position, as a most earnest advocate alike of the supremacy of the Pope and of the independence of Italy. The remainder of the paper is devoted to a review of his writings—especially of his chief work, "Restauration des Sciences Philosophiques;" and it is somewhat amusing to observe the hopeful complacency with which this organ of evangelical Protestantism contemplates the antagonism of orthodox Catholicity to a "cold, dead, lifeless Rationalism." "German Socialism" is the title of an article from which something may be learnt of the various continental parties known as Communists in France and Humanists in Germany; but the conclusion of the writer—that Socialism involves an entire change of existing arrangements, and must be all or nothing,—so far from being maintained, is inconsistent with some of his own admissions. Dr. Buchanan's history of "The Ten Years' Conflict," ending in the disruption of the Scottish Church, is next noticed. "Our Slave-trade Policy" is canvassed and condemned. "Emilia Wyndham—Jane Eyre—Fanny Hervey"—three recent novels—the first by Mrs. Marsh, and therefore needing no recommendation to those who have read any of her admirable books—are eulogistically noticed. The American expedition to "the River Jordan and the Dead Sea," supplies the subject of an interesting paper. "The Slavonians and Eastern Europe"—an unknown region to the great majority of even well-informed English people—is opened up to us, and a generous sympathy expressed for the Hungarian cause. "The Railway System of Great Britain" is replete with valuable information. It opens with an eloquent passage on the poetry of mechanism—a passage which we must quote, though our notice of this bulky quarterly has already encroached upon the space due to its lesser brethren:—

"It has been lately shown that there is poetry in science, and more recently it has been asserted that there is poetry even in railways. We cheerfully adopt both these propositions in all their truth and beauty, and are surprised only at the limitation with which the sentiment has been surrounded. Poetry acknowledges no boundary to its domains. Its strains are breathed throughout the physical as well as the moral world—its music is heard among the spheres—it chaunts its lays over the loves of the plants, and its sympathies are entwined even round the sufferings and enjoyments of irrational existence. What a noble epic is the universe itself! delineated in radiant hieroglyphics on the azure canvases of the firmament, as explored by the space-penetrating tube of the astronomer, and deciphered by the analysis of the mathematical sage. What a melodrama is exhibited on our own globe, while it speeds in ether its annual and its daily round;—on our earth-home—the stage upon which man has so long strutted his brief hour, emblazoning his vices and his crimes, and rioting in giddy frivolity above burning caverns and primeval tombs, and among the contemporary dead, over whom he has himself sighed and wept. "Beneath the lava crust on which he daily treads and slumbers, he witnesses the tragedy of the pre-Adamite age, in which all the characters have perished, without leaving a seed behind; while on its surface is played the comedy of modern life, in which intellectual and immortal man eats, and drinks, and dies; and exhibited the farce, in which kings and conquerors are reproduced in clay, or embalmed by the apothecary, or thrust under ground by the sexton. Nor is the poetry of life thus limited to humanity with its conflicting interests and passions. It claims a right of song over

the speechless denizens of the forest and the heath, of the ocean and the air. The Pierian spring has tributaries even in the haunts of ferocious natures; and with the blood-stained hearth of the tiger, and the roofless home which the jungle or the rock affords to the carnivorous pilgrim, there are associations of tenderness and love, of suffering and enjoyment, more noble and affecting than those which are linked with the lower and more savage grades of humanity. When animal and intellectual life are sheltered under the same roof, and when instinct and reason are auxiliaries in the house or on the heath, we learn to appreciate the virtues and the affections, if not the knowledge and the wisdom, of the brutes that perish.

"The poetry of mechanism is one of the most interesting departments of the poetry of science, and that of railways cannot fail to be regarded as the Iliad of its productions—embracing the accounts of works the most expensive and gigantic—the description of engines the most ingenious and complex, and the history of social ameliorations which are now altering the very condition of man—virtually extending the very term of his existence, and opening new and extensive fields for the exercise of his holiest and noblest affections."

The number closes with a narrative of the "Fall of the Sikh Empire."

The ECLECTIC REVIEW employs the "Memoir of Montague Stanley"—an actor who, from religious considerations, renounced the dramatic profession—as the text of a dissertation on "the Theatre—its character and tendency." Admitting the abstract propriety of dramatic exhibitions, and their power to charm even the most cultivated minds, the writer severely reprobates the moral influence of the stage, as exemplified in the general character alike of actors and audiences. He anticipates, without refuting, the objection, that this applies only to the theatre as it is, and not as it might be. Speaking of the reputation of female performers, he says—

"Wherever modesty may have its price, sure are we, that price it has none in a theatre. A sweet-voiced courtesan would there bear away the palm from a seraph. Moral excellency is not an attractive quality; it cannot be 'starred' in the bills; and therefore is regarded as a hindrance, rather than a help, in mounting the ladder of histrionic fame."

Surely he must have forgotten, when he wrote the lines we have italicised, that the character of Jenny Lind is as spotless as her song is enchanting. "The Laws of Nature and the Inventions of Politicians" is the title of a very able review of Mr. Carey's "Past, Present, and Future." The author and the reviewer are agreed in their cordial belief that the laws of nature and of society are ordained by the same Divine Ruler; and that to the follies and crimes of men—not to the dispensations of God—must we attribute, directly, the physical want and consequent spiritual degradation which are yet so widely spread over the earth. Mr. Carey, however, with singular inconsistency, contends for the repetition in the New World (of whose great republic he is a citizen) of one of the greatest blunders and mischiefs of the Old—that anti-commercial system which, professing to protect one country against another, succeeds only in impoverishing both. We commend the article to the attentive perusal of all who wish to see more clearly the provision made by God for the indefinite increase of his human family, and who would be glad to find the hopes of the philanthropist justified by the teachings of political science. The biography of Thomas Burchell is the subject of the next paper, under the head of "Missionary Life in Jamaica." The character of that devoted man—worthy coadjutor of William Knibb—is sketched, and the story of his sufferings told, by one who knew and loved him as a friend; but whose friendship prompts, not to inflated eulogy, but to judicious appreciation. "Freehold Land Societies" are treated of in a style which well maintains the character of the *Eclectic* as one of the truest friends of the democratic cause. "Ceylon; its People and its Resources," are described in glowing language; but the "energetic" measures of Lord Torrington, we think, are but too lightly censured. The history of the "Bass Rock"—a lofty crag, rising up, in front of Edinburgh, from the waters of the Frith of Forth—curious alike from its geological structure and historical associations—gives occasion for a recital of the sufferings of some of the so-called "fanatics," who were imprisoned in its dungeons for conscience sake. "Rome—a Tour of many Days"—and "Arbitration v. War"—are the titles respectively of two well-written papers. Of the article entitled "Robert Browning"—a successful attempt to raise that little known poet to the position he ought to hold beside Wordsworth and Tennyson—we must remark, that it is a great pity the writer does not himself exemplify the lessons he inculcates, in the matter of style. After trying, in vain, to read one of his sentences, of twenty lines long, without stopping to take breath, it is half provoking to hear him blaming the poet for adding to the "involution of conceptions" a "corresponding involution of language."

The new number of the BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW is of a high character. It is almost exclusively literary in complexion, and of literary portraits there is a small gallery, for we have separate articles on "Thomas Carlyle," "Benjamin Disraeli," and "Douglas Jerrold," with

papers on "Chesterfield, Junius, Cowper," "the Historians of the first French Revolution," and "Milton on the Commonwealth." The first of these is a valuable article; the best, we think, which we have met with. Acknowledging and admiring the author's genius, high aims, and earnest purpose, it takes a comprehensive view of his writings, and with moderation and candour points out the defectiveness and absurdity of some of his principles, and the dangerous conclusions to which they lead, especially in relation to revealed truth. We give as many brief extracts as our space will admit:—

HIS LOVE OF MYSTERY.

"We cannot avoid the impression that the secret of Mr. Carlyle's philippics against the 'doubtings,' the 'introspections,' and the 'questionings,' by which the forces of modern mind are said to be so much consumed, and to no purpose, will be found in an unavowed conviction that, for the benefit of minds in that mood, he has himself very little to offer. His recipe for all evils goes within a small compass—it is to believe, and to work, and to be assured that this must end well. If you ask *what* you should believe, the answer is—what man believes. If you ask *what* man believes, the answer is—what you believe. Nor do you get anything much more definite than this, interrogate as you may. All beyond is mystery—impenetrable, irremovable mystery."

HIS CONTEMPT FOR LOGIC.

"The invective and sarcasm so often directed by Mr. Carlyle against logic and logicians, do much to betray, to all men of sense, the weak side of his own genius. Every man of this sort, on reading such a passage as we have last quoted, will be ready to say—'This is all amusing enough, but be sure of it, my good friend, a little more of the breadth and compactness which the logician so much values, would be to yourself a very profitable acquisition.' The same inference is deducible from the cloudy and rambling style in which our author throws off his thoughts. Clearness and relativeness of ideas the mystic covets not. The more his thoughts resemble wandering stars—beautiful, but dim and relationless—the better. It belongs equally to oracles and to mystics to express themselves in sententious terms, with a meaning carefully loose, and often in a manner to leave the question more in darkness than they found it. We must leave our readers to say if this be not very much the character of Mr. Carlyle's writings, especially in relation to those more profound matters of speculation, towards which, by the bent of his genius, he is so much disposed. Even his metaphysics are pictures, but they are all of the Salvator Rosa school, wild and dark, everywhere more suggestive than complete."

HIS PANACEAS.

"In the course of this argument, the reader finds that here, as elsewhere, he

—never is, but always to be blest."

Everybody in turn is censured as not understanding this subject, and as not dealing with it aright; while from the author himself, nothing comes beyond the slightest hints and vestiges of thought in relation to it, leaving the main facts in the vast and complex problem as far from solution as ever. Everywhere you see him sorely tried by the stupidity of the people about him; by the stupidity of Parliamentary people among the rest; and everywhere you see him as if conscious that he is himself well supplied with the sort of wisdom which these dullards so greatly need, but somehow his wisdom is slow in getting utterance, and you reach the end of the book without discovering it. To the most urgent demand made upon him by the 'practical man,' who at length entreates him to descend from the clouds, and to design to be intelligible, his answer is—Tell your Parliament folk to send the people who cannot employ as emigrants where they may find employment; and tell them to see to it that the rest learn reading, writing, and summing! Some fresh sunny bits of truth, and some good artistic sketches may be found even in this treatise; but had a book of the same substance, purporting to be an exposition of Chartism, proceeded from another man, we think we know the kind of designation our author would have given it."

HIS HERO-WORSHIP.

"We protest, once for all, against this idolatry of great men, and against this handing over the world as a perpetual heirloom to such men. We hold it to be the great duty of every true friend of his species to diminish the power of great men as far as possible, by endeavouring to diffuse as much greatness as may be through society at large. Let the power of Government be restricted to an individual, or to a few, in the body politic, and in that degree you restrict the life proper to the said body to parts of the system, in place of giving it healthy diffusion through the whole. There is a sickness at the core of this hero-worship. It is just the opposite of the good old proverb, 'The man's best helped who helps himself.' Its tendency is to perpetuate in humanity generally a feeling of dependence, helplessness, and despair. It dooms the multitude to passiveness, it gives warrant to the few above them in lordling it over them."

HIS STYLE.

"With reference to all subjects on which to express yourself with fulness and precision might occasion trouble, and expose you to trouble, the *conveniences* of such a style are considerable. It is a blessed saving of expenditure in this way, when a man is allowed to be as clear, or just as curt and misty, as he pleases. Mr. Carlyle avails himself freely of this privilege. His sentences often seem to drop into nonentity at about the middle, giving you hints only of the remainder."

By this means, beyond doubt, he often obtains the credit of having uttered something very novel or profound, when nothing of the sort has proceeded from him. We have sometimes thought, that no little amusement might be furnished to parties who like to be made merry, were another Sidney Smith to take up a series of passages overlaid by the obscurity and verbal jumble by which our author's style is so often distinguished, and to translate such passages into a little plain English, in parallel columns."

HIS AIM AND HIS FAILURE.

"Many, then, are the excellences that should be conceded to the writings of Mr. Carlyle. His literary criticisms, if viewed as a whole, are second to none that

our age has produced. The great moral end contemplated in all his labours deserves our warm commendation. His life is the result of his own grave maxims—he works, works earnestly, and as in sight 'of the eternities.' His virtue is the virtue of a lofty stoicism, as regards himself, but blended often with a kindness not of stoic origin when bearing upon his fellow-men. His sympathies with humanity are enlightened, thorough, and generous. Even his not infrequent outbursts of wrath spring from that source. It is, for the most part, the contrary of the humane and the noble that he hates. His homage to sincerity—to this, not in the superficial and commonplace form generally noticeable in the world, but in a larger and deeper sense—is such as should command respect from the men of all creeds. His great business is with the spiritualities of men. It is with a view to these mainly that he meddles with temporalities. His great solicitude is, that each man may be made to see that he himself has a soul, that all the men about him have souls, and that beyond this hubbub life there are moral retributions awaiting souls. To the great object of conveying such truth to men, he has brought genius, learning, culture—all of a high order. It is to us a sorrowful fact, that a life so far directed to noble purposes, should not be more wisely regulated, so as better to secure them."

The sketch of Disraeli is clever and entertaining, but mercilessly severe. He is described as a mere "adventurer":—

"His talents fail to win respect. His coxcombry is without grace; his seriousness without conviction. He has an active fancy, surprising command of language, no inconsiderable knowledge, especially of history, powers of massing facts into a symmetrical appearance of generalization, and a keen sense of the ludicrous and humbug in others; he is a shrewd observer of men and things, but he has neither the eye to see nor the soul to comprehend anything much below the surface. There is little depth in him of any kind—thought or feeling. Hence the want of vitality in all he does. He cannot paint, for he cannot grasp a character; his sole power in that line consists in hitting off the obtrusive peculiarities, the jottings out of an individuality. In his books you meet with nothing noble, nothing generous, nothing tender, nothing impassioned. His passion is mere sensuality, as his eloquence is mere diction; the splendour of words, not the lustre of thoughts. Imagination, in the large and noble sense, he has none, for his sensibility is sustained by no warmth. Humour he has none, for humour is deep."

"Disraeli conceives himself to be a man of genius; in truth he is only the prospectus of a genius. He has magnificent plans, but he writes prefaces instead of books. All the promise which allures in a prospectus arrests attention in him; but he does not perform what he promises. He has aspiration, but no inspiration; ambition, but no creative power. In his poems, in his novels, and in his speeches, you see that he means something great, but has not the force to originate it."

"As an author, in spite of a certain notoriety and undeniable talents, his value is null. He has written books, and these books have been immensely successful; but they have no place in our literature—they are indubitable failures or fleeting ephemerides. He has taken many leaps, but has gained no footing. He has written a quarto epic; he has written a tragedy; he has written novels, pamphlets, and a political treatise on the Constitution; but all these works are as dead as the last week's newspaper. The most insignificant niche in the temple is denied them. If anybody looks at them, it is not on their account, but on his account. The noise they made has passed away like the vacuous enthusiasm of after-dinner friendships. They have achieved notoriety for their author, oblivion for themselves."

"Douglas Jerrold" is painted by a confessedly indulgent, and, as we suppose, friendly hand. We think the critic, who writes with great gusto, hits the mark in his description of Mr. Jerrold's peculiar style:—

"Were we to say that his humour is less kindly and genial than that of Mr. Dickens, but more tart and hearty than that of Mr. Thackeray, we should probably be near the truth. Mr. Jerrold's comic writing, in fact, is, in some respects, more like a *liqueur* than a wine; one discerns the alcoholic ingredient of strong personal feeling in it, drugging and firing the true juice of the grape. Hence, probably, it is that one can read less of him at a time than of either Dickens or Thackeray. They, having more of the specially artistic spirit, which finds delight in merely depicting, lure the reader on, page after page, without fatiguing him; he, the moralist too strong in him, soon heats and chafes you with his pungent bitter sentences."

"From what has been said, it will be seen that the wit and humour in Mr. Jerrold's writing must naturally lie more in passages of express and direct dialogue between himself and his reader, and in casual outbreaks of his own individual sense of the comic, than in sustained comic delineation. The tendency, upon the whole, is, as might be expected, to wit, sarcasm, sharp allusion, irony, the semi-jocose expression of a serious opinion; often, however, we have something deeper, humour itself, rich conceit, real and genial perception of what is comic in nature."

"Mr. Jerrold is no mere wit, no mere satiric observer, no mere maker of amusing jests and conceits. He is something more; he is a man of highly emotional nature, armed to the teeth with keen sensibilities and convictions, and as ready as any man we know to leave jest for earnest when the moment requires it. . . . It is this very inner seriousness of nature that gives his wit its force. If his arrows are light and parrot-feathered, they are at least shot with vigour and tipped with fire. Were even quantity to be made a test, Mr. Jerrold is to be placed out of the category of merely comic writers; for at least half of what he has written consists of perfectly serious matter—pathetic story, fanciful description, or bitter and vehement satire."

We dislike the article on "Chesterfield, Junius, Cowper," for its flippancy of style. We think, too, that a little of the leniency with which the first-named author is treated, might have been properly reserved for the second. "Philosophy and Religion" is devoted to an elaborate and careful examination of the recent work of Mr. Morell,

and a more cursory notice of those of Newman and Froude. Of the former the reviewer says,

"In dealing thus freely with the present publication, we have discharged a somewhat painful duty. But we have given a conscientious and honest judgment concerning it. We repeat our conviction, that learned as Mr. Morell may be in these things, it is not in this way that he will be found capable of really serving his generation. Men of thought, who read the volume before us, will easily put aside its verbiage and inconsistencies, and looking to the substratum on which it rests, will see in it a mere cloud-land, in which to seek rest must be vain. On the other hand, the men who do not think, will be so confounded by the general indefiniteness, and the say and unsay style of the author, as to become weary long before reaching the end; or should their perseverance hold out to that extent, they will then feel that, as regards the philosophy of religion, they have been much more perplexed than enlightened. Those who are impressed by the scientific air of the treatise, but incapable of looking further, will take little of good or harm from it; and those who are capable of looking beneath the semblance of exactness, and of demanding the reality, will part from our author with expressions of disappointment. He is ever hovering as on the skirts of the territory before him—he does not penetrate it; he slides over his great subject—he does not descend into it."

The article on Milton is written in a strain of discriminating admiration, but we cannot give further extracts, and must also pass by the remaining papers, entitled, "The Aesthetics of Gothic Architecture," "Old Europe—Religion and Ethnology," "Historians of the First French Revolution," and "The Poetry of Legendary Art."

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE also eschews politics this month. The paper on Charles Lamb contains but little which has not already been given to the public by Blackwood's more prompt contemporaries. Lamb's genius is not inaptly compared to one of those merry and grotesque devices sometimes to be found in our cathedrals, carved in solid oak, side by side with the most solemn symbols. "Christopher," continues "Under Canvass," and treats us to, among other good things, a delightful criticism on Gray's Elegy. Here is a daintily written defence of the composite character of the poet's writings:—

"The beautiful words of the brethren, with which his loving memory was stored, came up in the hour of imagination, and took their place among the words as beautiful of his own congenial inspirations; the flowers he transplanted from poetry 'languished not, grew dim, nor died;' for he had taken them up gently by the roots, and with some of the old mould adhering to their tendrils, and, true florist as he was, had prepared for them a richest soil in his own garden, which he held from nature, and which the sun and the dew of nature nourished, and will nourish for ever."

"Lamartine's Revolution of 1848," reviews the History of the Girondists, the brilliancy of which is admitted, though the author's claim to a high character as a historian is denied. Among other characteristics of the population of the French capital, it is here noticed that—

"Ever since the close of the first Revolution the number of illegitimate births in Paris has borne a very great proportion to the legitimate; they are generally as 10,000 to 18,000 or 19,000. For a long time past, every third child seen in the streets of Paris has been a bastard. There are at present about 1,050,000 souls in the French metropolis. Suppose that a third of these are natural children, there are then 350,000 persons, most of them foundlings of illegitimate birth, in that capital. Taking a fourth of them as capable of bearing arms, we have 85,000 bastards constantly ready to fight in Paris."

"The Insurrection in Baden," and the "Continuations" fill up the number.

The CHRISTIAN REFORMER is of average merit. Like all our religious magazines, it is too denominational.

In ELIZA COOK'S JOURNAL we notice, with much pleasure, an improved literary character, though it is not yet all it should become to be worthy of its name. Every number of the part before us contains a poetic contribution from the fair editor, each very good, but one, the "Temperance Hymn," especially so. Silverpen's tale—"A Soul among the Vagrants"—is admirable for its noble purpose, its earnest pleadings for the outcast poor, and its enlightened perception of the cause and cure of their wretchedness. It speaks well for the women of England, that these two ladies are thus employed from week to week.

The PEOPLE'S AND HOWITT'S JOURNAL commences a new series this month, and exhibits an appearance of improvement on the part of both artists and authors; but we still miss Mary Howitt's beautiful ballads, and her husband's trenchant contributions.

CHARTIST STATISTICS.—From a Parliamentary paper just issued upon "Crime in England and Wales for the year 1848," it appears that 266 persons were committed upon charges arising out of the Chartist agitation, of whom forty-six were either acquitted or not proceeded against. Of the convicted parties one was sentenced to death, though not executed, having murdered a policeman; ten were sentenced to transportation for life; two transportation for ten years; three to long terms of imprisonment; fifty-eight to imprisonment for two years; thirty to imprisonment from six months to one year; twenty-eight were confined for a few weeks or months, as the case might be; and eighty-eight were fined and discharged.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

HISTORY OF GENERAL BEM.—Of a noble Gallician family, he first saw service as a lieutenant under Davoust and Macdonald in the French expedition against Russia. On the re-organization of the Polish army, his military talents secured him a military professorship, but his independent spirit, and his bold utterance of free opinions, subjected him to long imprisonment, and even torture. In the Polish revolution his great skill as an artillery officer gained him the command of that branch of the service. Up to a recent period he has lived in retirement in France and England, devoted to scientific pursuits. He was on his return to his native land, when the command of the National Guard of Vienna was conferred on him, which he held with honour up to the surrender of the city. A price being put on his head, he escaped to Pesth; and Kossuth and the War Committee gladly availed themselves of his military genius, since so amply displayed in the fields of Transylvania. Bem's greatness and gallantry as a soldier are not more remarkable than his humanity as a man. Despite the vile calumnies of the insatiable libellers of freedom in the German and English press, he has in no single instance abused the fortune of war, but has been generous to excess in forbearance. Indeed, throughout the war, the whole conduct of the Hungarians towards their prisoners has been chivalrous, and offers a noble contrast to the cold-blooded fusillades on defenceless men, and the scourgings of delicate women, of the Austrians.—*Westminster Review*.

FRENCH CHARACTERISTIC.—The want of self-reliance, the hatred of responsibility, is a natural peculiarity, and has caused that constant triumph of a bold minority over the reasonable and respectable majority which excites such astonishment in the minds of Englishmen. A Parisian will renounce his word, break his oath, hesitate to fulfil the most sacred engagement, under cover of the disapproval of "ma femme;" while in public offices the most flagrant breach of faith, the most direct violation of contract, finds its excuse in the adverse will of "mon chef."—*Paris Correspondent of the Atlas*.

OUR FOREFATHERS' LEGACY.—Few persons have any idea of the extent of the taxes levied for the payment of debts contracted by past generations. An income-tax of five per cent. was calculated by the Premier to yield nine millions. A direct tax of five per cent. was so strenuously resisted by the people that Government was compelled to abandon the project; yet the people pay in direct and indirect taxation £54,000,000 a year, exclusive of the cost of collecting, without any great remonstrance. If the sum of £9,000,000 be five per cent., £54,000,000 must be thirty per cent., of income raised by taxes! Exception may be taken to this on the ground of the income-tax not reaching below £150 a year, and that Ireland does not bear the tax. By embracing income below £150 a year, it might be supposed to yield £10,000,000. The amount of legacy and probate duty paid by Ireland in 1845 was, to the amount paid by Great Britain, as 1 in 19 (see Porter's Progress). Adopting the same rate in the present case, we arrive at the conclusion, that an income-tax of five per cent., levied on all classes of the United Kingdom, would yield about £10,500,000. Take it at that, and the whole revenue will be five times the sum, or twenty-five per cent. of the subjects' income. Of this sum of £54,000,000 rather more than one-half (£28,000,000) goes to pay the interest of the national debt. The funded debt is, in round numbers, £800,000,000, whereof (repayment deducted)—

William III. contracted	21,000,000
Queen Anne (War of the Spanish Succession)	37,000,000
George I. and II. (Seven years' war and Austrian succession)	100,000,000
George III. (American war, French revolution and Napoleon)	642,000,000
	800,000,000

So that every man having £200 a year, may reckon that he pays (in direct taxes and increased prices) £50 to Government, whereof £24 are for current expenditure; and of the £26, William III. took 13s. 6d., Anne 24s., George I. and II. £3 5s., and George III. £20 17s. 7d., all of which sums the respective monarchs were graciously pleased to accept before the man was born or thought of! Here is a nice list of annuities with which the successive generations of England are to be charged. Might not the man demur with some show of reason, that William III. should meet his own expenses in his own time, from his own subjects, not from Queen Victoria's; and that, if he did not, he cannot bring under obligation subsequent generations?—*From the Right of the Aristocracy to the Soil considered, by John Noakes. Fourth Edition.*

On Monday evening, the Rev. James Waterworth caught, near Kelham-bridge, a salmon which reached the extraordinary weight of twenty-eight pounds. We understand the reverend gentleman was fishing in the usual way with a float.—*Nottingham Journal*.

[Advertisement.]—GALVANISM.—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of January 29:—"It is now about four years since we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to; for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *élite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicine and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London,

GLEANINGS.

A female named Pastow, aged twenty-four, has, at Oxford Assizes, obtained £400 damages for a breach of promise of marriage against a Mr. Langley.

Weekly pleasure excursions are now advertised from London to Paris.

CALCULATING AN AVERAGE.—During the festival of the eve of St. John, at Madrid, not fewer than nineteen persons were stabbed in night quarrels, and the journal which records this fact quietly observes that this number is three more than the average.

Mr. Layard is again prosecuting his researches at Nineveh, chiefly on the profits of his valuable work, and on the assistance of his relations and friends.

The only British sovereigns that have visited Ireland, in peace or war, were Henry II., John, Richard II., James II., William III., and George IV., in August, 1821. Her Majesty is the first British Queen that has visited the country.

Tigers have lately destroyed so many Chinese planters in the island of Singapore that it has become difficult to induce the Chinese to work near the jungles which shelter the animals.

The total cost of the enrolled pensioners from 1844 to 1848-9 was £165,084, the total number of pensioners enrolled 53,375; namely, 30,981 in Great Britain, and 21,394 in Ireland.

MORE GOLD REGIONS.—The *Jeffersonian Monitor*, of Texas, asserts that gold exists in the Wachita Mountains to an equal extent to that in California; and the Arkansas local journal states that gold has been discovered in that river.

Lady Franklin has purchased one-fourth of the Hull whaling ship "Abram," and paid the additional risks for insurance, with a view to her exploring Jones's Sound and Smith's Soundings, and search for Sir John. She has also offered a reward of £500 in case of success.

The Jews abstain from trading during sixty-six days of the year, as follow; viz., fifty-two Saturdays; two days, new year; four days, Passover; one day, Black Fast; two days, Pentecost; four days, Tabernacle; one day, White Fast.

It appears that Devin Reillyism does not go down in New York. The *People*, a journal issued by Mr. Reilly, is defunct, after a six months' trial, during which the proprietors, as they state in their address, paid out ten or fifteen hundred dollars more than they received.

It is stated that, from accurate calculations, it has been found that one half-hour's heavy rain removes from the sewers of London more deposit and detritus than one hundred thousand men could remove, working for ten hours.

A numerous party of English visitors, per cheap train, are now inspecting the lions of Edinburgh and the neighbourhood.

The country bumpkins in the neighbourhood of "The Abode of Love," call the Agapemone, which they cannot pronounce,—"A-gape-for-your-money."—*Punch*.

VENTILLATING BRICKS.—There has been registered a brick so shaped that when two are placed end to end a circular space is left at the junction. This circular space connecting from course to course, a wall formed with them is, to a certain extent, hollow, and admits of currents of air through it, either heated or otherwise. Each brick is nine inches square and three inches thick, the size of two common bricks, so that only half the usual number is required to do a rod of brickwork, and as they pay but one duty, and are laid with very little more labour than a common brick, work may be executed at a considerable saving. A common brick is used at the angle of each course.—*The Builder*.

GREAT PREPARATIONS are making, in several of the cities of Germany, to celebrate the centenary of the birth of Goethe, on the 25th inst.

The father of a young man who was struck dead by lightning in London, on the 26th ult., exhibited the blackened corpse of his son to the populace at a penny a-head; and it is said that he realized upwards of £7 by the indecent exhibition.

"Fifty-two thousand Jews," says the *Jewish Chronicle*, "are now fighting in the ranks of the brave Hungarian army for liberty and civilization, and not one Jew is to be found serving under the Austrians, though there are myriads of Jews in Austria Proper, Galicia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Transylvania."

The *Daily News* says of the present state of parties in Rochester:—"There are about thirty vagabonds, notoriously open to bribes, who can turn the scale at any election, when the Whig and Tory parties in the city are fairly at an issue. The cost of these men has been so high as £45; but thirty guineas is about the average price per head."

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* remarks of queer titles:—"There are now publishing in French newspapers romances called 'The Red Spirits,' 'The Bloody Marchioness,' 'The Bloody Shoes,' and there have lately been published, 'Digging into the Earth with One's Nails,' 'How are You?' 'The Midnight Bludgeon,' and so on." Our own penny literature can supply parallels.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31, at Upolu, Navigator's Islands, South Seas, the wife of the Rev. W. HARBUTT, of a son.

July 30, Mrs. JOHN STOUTON, the Crescent, Kensington, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 31, at Richmond Chapel, Lower Broughton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. FORD, Mr. JOHN PARSONS, of Chapel-street, Salford, to Miss HANNAH BROWN, of Islington-place.

July 31, at the Old Gravel-pit Meeting-house, Homerton, by the Rev. J. F. SMITH, D.D., Mr. MATTHIAS GARDNER, of Coggeshall, Essex, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. S. G. UNDERHILL, of Chatham-place, Hackney.

August 1, at St. Stephen's Church, St. Albans, by the Rev. M. E. Southwell, M.A., the vicar of St. Stephen's, ROBERT DIXON TOZER, Esq., son of W. Tozer, Esq., of Lower Clapton, Middlesex, to CHARLOTTE ELLEN, only daughter of the late T. SCOTT, Esq., of London.

August 1, at King-street Chapel, Northampton, by the Rev.

Nicholson, B.A., pastor, Mr. BRAYFIELD CASWELL, of New-castle, to ELIZA ANN, only daughter of the late Mr. T. ROCHER, of Creighton, Northamptonshire.

August 1, in the Baptist Church, Stony Stratford, Mr. WILLIAM KNIGHTON, farmer, of Stilton, Hunts, second son of Mr. T. Knighton, of Leighton Lodge, to Miss KNIGHTON, eldest daughter of T. Knighton, Esq., of Stony Stratford.

August 2, at the Independent Chapel, Birkenhead, by the Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burslem, Mr. WILSON, land agent, of Burslem, to FRANCES, eldest daughter of R. SEFTON, Esq., of Birkenhead.

August 2, at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, by his father, JOHN SCOTT BANKES, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. E. Bankes, and grandson of the late Earl of Eldon, to ANNIE, daughter of the Attorney-General and Lady Jervis.

August 2, at Zion Chapel, Gravesend, by the father of the bride, the Rev. DAVID JONES, A.B., of Folkestone, to MARIA, only daughter of the Rev. R. PRYCE, late pastor of the church at Coate, Oxon.

August 2, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, High-street, Lynton, Mr. HERBERT S. SKRATS, of London, to Miss FURNE, daughter of Mr. James Furner, draper, of Lynton.

DEATHS.

July 25, at Marlborough-street, Blackfriars-road, MARTHA DAWES, after a short illness, borne with Christian resignation, and supported by the hope of salvation through a Redeemer.

July 30, at the residence of his father, in Manchester, in his 23rd year, GEORGE, son of the Rev. D. T. CARSON, Secretary to the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Congregational Union.

July 31, at the house of her son-in-law, 23, Norfolk-crescent, MARIANNE, wife of J. DUNCAN, Esq.

August 1, at Tintwistle, near Manchester, aged 13 weeks, ROBERT GEORGE, son of the Rev. R. G. MILNE, M.A.

August 3, of chronic bronchitis, Mr. JOHN PICKTON, connected with the British and Foreign School Society for nearly half a century.

August 4, at Barnham Market, Norfolk, in the 16th year of his age, FREDERICK W. BLACKETT, youngest son of the Rev. C. R. Blackett.

August 5, ANN, the wife of the Rev. J. G. FULLER, Baptist minister, Stogumber, Taunton. Her end was peace.

August 5, after a lingering illness, in her 44th year, ELIZA MARTHA, wife of Mr. J. CARTER, of Upper Homerton, and of Trump-street, Cheapside.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, Aug. 3.

BANKRUPT.

CHADWICK, EDMUND, Oldham, Lancashire, cotton spinner, August 16, September 4: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke, Gray, and Woodcock, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Mr. Scholesfield, Oldham.

CLIFF, WILLIAM, Northwich, Cheshire, draper, August 16, September 6: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, Jackson, and Newbold, Bedford-row; and Mr. Rowe, Liverpool.

MALLAN, EDWARD, Newington-place, Kennington, dentist, Aug. 13, September 14: solicitor, Mr. Swan, Gray's-inn-place.

NOAK, JOHN, Droitwich, Worcestershire, salt manufacturer, August 11, September 11: solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

RANN, JOHN, jun., Dudley, Worcestershire, printer, August 11, September 15: solicitor, Mr. Boddington, Dudley.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

ADAM, R., Edinburgh, keeper of furnished lodgings, August 8, 29.

CRAWFORD, J., Edinburgh, coal dealer, August 6, 28.

M'BRAIN, J., Glasgow, tavern keeper, August 6, 28.

M'GILVRA, A., Paisley, baker, August 8, 29.

DIVIDENDS.

J. Clegg, Manchester, licensed victualler, first div. of 1s. 3d.; Tuesday, August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Pott's, Manchester—J. Peckmore, Liverpool, baker, first div. of 9d.; August 9, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—B. Rimmer, Liverpool, tailor, third div. of 3d.; August 9, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—W. Whiting, Wallasey, Cheshire, Custom-house landing waiter at Liverpool, third div. of 1s. 8d.; August 9, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Cazenove's, Liverpool—J. Hall, Shrewsbury, timber merchant, first div. of 9d.; any Friday, at Whitmore's, Birmingham—J. Taverner, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, draper, first div. of 2s. 1d.; any Friday, at Mr. Whitmore's, Birmingham—J. I. and W. B. Baker, Wolverhampton, iron dealers, first div. of 8s. 9d.; any Thursday till August 14, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—W. Worrall, Batchelor, Worcester, woollendrapery, first div. of 2s. 3d.; on any day till August 14, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Valpy's, Birmingham—T. Brunner, Queen-street, Finsbury, wadding manufacturer, div. of 4d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Parish, High-street, Newington, draper, div. of 1s.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—E. H. Browne, Peckham-rye and Beaufort-buildings, div. of 6d.; August 11, and August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Sims, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, coachmaker, final div. of 4d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Elliott, Petworth, Sussex, corn merchant, final div. of 3d.; next Saturday, and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—S. Carroll, Mincing-lane, broker, first div. of 5s.; Saturday next and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—H. Clark, Redcross-street, City, and Plummer's-row, Whitechapel, oilman, third div. of 4d.; Saturday next and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Shackell, Regent's-canal, St. Pancras, and Hammer-smith, coal tar manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 3d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—S. Mobbs, Alfred-place, Brompton, coal-merchant, second div. of 7s. 6d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—C. O'Neill, R. Salkeld, and G. S. Digby, Brindley-works, near Morgan, Glamorganshire, shipowners, second div. of 1s. 11d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Wiggins, Greenwich, bookseller, first div. of 2s.; Aug. 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—F. and W. H. Chaplin, Bishop's Stortford, tanner, second div. of 1d., on the separate estate of W. H. Chaplin, Aug. 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—E. T. Andrews, Southampton, ironmonger, first div. of 1s. 6d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Richardson, King-street, Covent-garden, wine merchant, final div. of 6s. 11d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—H. Rogers, Southampton, draper, second div. of 2s. 3d.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—G. Row, Kingsland-road, and Gravesend, bootmaker, first div. of 7d.; Saturday next and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. S. Story, St. Alban's, banker, first div. of 5s.; Saturday next and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—J. Manington, Brighton, tobacconist, div. of 1s.; August 11, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Trap, Warminster, mason, first div. of 8s. 9d.; Saturday next and following Saturday, and Wednesdays, August 8 and 15, at Mr. Green's, Guildhall-chambers—W. Quincey, Old-street, St. Luke's, tin plate worker, third div. of 2d.; Saturdays, August 4 and 11, and October 13 and 20, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane—H. Roberts, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, draper, second div. of 1s. 6d.; August 9, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—O. L. Richardson, Liverpool, cutler, first div. of 3s.; August 9, or any subsequent Thursday, at Mr. Turner's, Liverpool—J. Williamson, Glasson, Lancashire, innkeeper, first div. of 3s. 2d.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—M. Ryan, Bury, Lancashire, surgeon, first div. of 6s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—H. Layfield, Burnley, Lancashire, boiler maker, first and final div. of 8d.;

August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—A. Peters, Manchester, spirit merchant, first div. of 2s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—J. Tattersall, now or late of Over Darwen, Lancashire, coal dealer, first div. of 1s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—J. Gordon, Manchester, merchant, final div. of 8d., and 4s. 8d. on new proofs; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—H. Sidebotham and T. Lewis, Manchester and Haughton, cotton manufacturers, first and final div. of 5s. 1d., on the separate estate of H. Sidebotham, and a final div. of 1d., and 3s. 6d. on new proofs, on the joint estate; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester—G. Cheetham, Frindsbury, Kent, shipbuilder, first div. of 4s.; August 8, and subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—G. Kidman, Long-alley, Worship-street, victualler, first div. of 9s. 6d.; August 8, and subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—A. Lee, Guildford, banker, third div. of 1s.; on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 13th of August, at Guildford, and Wednesday, October 24, and subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Turquand's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street—J. Gloge, Portsmouth, tailor, second div. of 1s. 8d.; August 6, and following day, or subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—E. J. Coates and J. Hillard, Bread-street, Cheapside, and elsewhere, merchants, second div. of 7d.; August 6, and following day, or subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Birch-lane—J. Bell, South Shields, ship broker, first div. of 6d., on any day before August 16, or any Saturday after October 6, at Mr. Baker's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th, William IV., c. 85:—
The Wesleyan Chapel, Wolverhampton.
The Independent Chapel, Lapford, Devonshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

GIBSON, EDWARD, and STURT, GEORGE, St. Alban's, bankers.

BANKRUPTS.

BUTTERFIELD, CHARLES COTTON, Petersfield, banker, August 22, September 25: solicitors, Messrs. Holme, Loftus, and Young, New-linn, Strand.

DAVISON, GEORGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, banker, August 21, September 14: solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodick, and Bell, Bow-church-yard; and Messrs. Jobling and Fleming, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LEAH, SAMUEL HENRY, jun., Romford, auctioneer, August 17, September 14: solicitor, Mr. Ashley, Shoreditch.

RABY, ROBERT, Preston, Lancashire, hatter, August 17, September 7: solicitors, Mr. Mayhew, Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn; and Messrs. Blackhurst and Son, Preston.

RUSSELL, HENRY, Tormoham, Devonshire, innkeeper, August 15, September 12: solicitors, Mr. Fox, Finsbury-circus; and Mr. Hooper, Exeter.

SMITH, JEREMIAH, Rugeley, Staffordshire, scrivener, August 21, September 18: solicitors, Mr. Palmer, Rugeley; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SMITH, JOHN, New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, wharfinger, August 17, September 21: solicitor, Mr. Brown, Nottingham.

TOMLINSON, WILLIAM, Hinckley, Leicestershire, innkeeper, August 21, October 2: solicitors, Mr. Cowdell, jun., Hinckley; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

WARDLE, JAMES, Chester, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, coal master, August 18, September 15: solicitors, Mr. Ward, Stafford; and Mr. Smith, Birmingham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BELL, A., Dundee, merchant, August 14, September 4.

CLAPPERTON, G., Lasswade, Edinburgh, farmer, August 13, September 5.

WILSON, C., Dalkeith, merchant, August 13, September 4.

DIVIDENDS.

W. Eccles, Walton le Dale, Lancashire, cotton spinner, first div. of 7s. 6d.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—A. P. Halliday and E. Paton, Cornbrook and Salford, Lancashire, manufacturing chemists, first div. of 15s.; on the separate estate of E. Paton first div. of 2s.; and on the separate estate of A. P. Halliday first div. of 10s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—R. and M. Smith, Baxenden and Manchester, calico printers, second div. of 11d.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—J. W. Burton, G. Cotman, and W. Smith, Manchester and Leeds, manufacturers, first div. of 3s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hobson's, Manchester—W. L. Adams, Selby, Yorkshire, watchmaker, first div. of 8d.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—G. Alletson, jun., and Co., Wakefield, dyers, first div. of 2s.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—J. Davison, Dudley-hill, Yorkshire, woollentapler, first div. of 6d.; August 7, or any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Hope's, Leeds—A. Wilkin, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and Camberwell, first div. of 1s. 3d.; August 8, and subsequent Wednesday, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street—S. S. Woollatt, Holborn-hill, draper, first div. of 2s. 5d.; August 11, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—J. Price, Belle Sauvage Hotel, and Plalstow, Essex, innkeeper, first div. of 5d.; August 11, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—J. B. Cooper, Drury-lane, ironfounder, second div. of 11d., and first and second div. of 3s. 7d. on new proofs; August 11, at Mr. Edwards's, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry—C. M. Adams and C. Warren, Shrewsbury and Market Drayton, bankers, first div. of 6d. on the separate estate of C. M. Adams, and second div. of 3s. 4d. on the separate estate of C. Warren, any Thursday, at Mr. Christie's, Birmingham—E. Gibson, St. Alban's, banker, first div. of 1s. 2d.; Saturdays, August 11, and 13th, 20th, and 27th of October, at Mr. Groom's, Abchurch-lane.

MARKETS.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, August 6.

Notwithstanding that there has been a considerable increase in the arrivals of foreign stock into London during the past week they have been on a very moderate scale, the time of year considered; the total importation having amounted to 5,988 head; against 7,415 ditto at the corresponding period in 1847, and 6,703 ditto at the same time in 1848. From our various grazing districts the Bullcok supplies fresh up this morning were somewhat less than those received on this day se'nnight; yet they proved seasonably extensive, and of full average quality. As the dead markets were scantily supplied, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade was steady, and in some instances the quotations ruled 2d. per 8 lbs. higher than on Friday; a fair clearance being effected, at prices fully equal to those obtained on Monday last. A few very superior Scots produced 4s.; but the general top figure for Beef was 3s. 10d. per 8 lbs. There was a slight falling off in the number of Sheep on offer. All breeds commanded a steady, though not to say brisk, inquiry; and prices were about 2d. per 8 lbs. higher than on Friday last. Prime Down Lambs moved off steadily at full prices; otherwise the Lamb trade was in a very sluggish state, at last week's currencies. Calves, the supply of which was good, met a slow trade, at last week's decline in the quotations. In Pigs next to nothing was doing, at late rates.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday... 930	12,900	498	280
Monday... 3,433	39,880	203	225

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef..... 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d. Veal..... 2s. 10d. to 3s. 8d.
Mutton..... 2 10 .. 4 0 Pork..... 3 2 .. 4 0
Lamb..... 3 10 .. 4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.

NEWGATE AND LEAVERHALL MARKETS, Monday, Aug. 7.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcase.
Inferior Beef 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. Int. Mutton 2s. 10d. to 3s. 2d.
Middling do 2 6 .. 2 8 Mid. ditto 3 4 .. 3 6
Prime large 2 10 .. 3 0 Prime ditto 3 8 .. 3 10
Prime small 3 2 .. 3 4 Veal..... 2 8 .. 3 6
Large Pork 3 2 .. 3 6 Small Pork..... 3 8 .. 4 0
Lambs 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, August 6.

The supply of English Wheat this morning was short; but with a large arrival of Foreign, and a continuance of very fine weather for harvest, the trade was very dull this morning, though a reduction of 3s. to 4s. per qr. upon last Monday's prices for English, and 1s. to 2s. for Foreign was submitted to. Flour dull sale, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per barrel, and 1s. to 2s. per sack. There being a good arrival of Foreign Barley, prices gave way 6d. per qr., but at this reduction there was a fair sale. In Malt hardly anything doing. Beans fully 1s. lower. Peas without alteration. The arrival of Oats was large, and dealers had no difficulty in making purchases at fully 1s. per qr. under previous rates. In Rye nothing doing. Linseed Cakes, of good quality ready sale. New Rapeseed 21 per last cheaper. Fine new English Caraway seed sold rather better. The current prices as under.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic ..	46 to 53
Essex, Suffolk, and		Anhalt and Marks ..	36 .. 43
Kent, Red	34 to 42	Ditto White	41 .. 46
Ditto White	38 .. 48	Pomeranian red ..	37 .. 43
Line, Norfolk, and		Booth	40 .. 46
Yorksh. Red	32 .. 41	Danish	38 .. 43
Northumber. and		and Friesland ..	38 .. 43
Scotch, White	34 .. 40	Petersburgh, Arch-	
Ditto Red	33 .. 40	angel and Riga ..	34 .. 46
Devon, and Somers-		Polish Odesa	34 .. 40
set, Red	— .. —	Marianopol & Ber-	
Ditto White	— .. —	dianski	39 .. 35
Rye	22 .. 24	Taganrog	32 .. 35
Barley	24 .. 27	Brabant and French	35 .. 40
Scotch	23 .. 26	Ditto White	37 .. 43
Angus	— .. —	Salonica	33 .. 35
Malt, Ordinary	— .. —	Egyptian	24 .. 26
Fale	52 .. 57	Rye	21 .. 23
Peas, Grey, New	29 .. 31	Barley—	
Maple	30 .. 33	Wisnar & Rostock ..	20 .. 23
White	25 .. 27	Danish	20 .. 23
Boilers (new)	29 .. 37	Saal	21 .. 25
Beans, Large (new) ..	26 .. 29	East Friesland ..	16 .. 18
Ticks	26 .. 30	Egyptian	15 .. 16
Harrow	30 .. 33	Danube	15 .. 16
Pigeon	32 .. 34	Peas, White	26 .. 28
Oats—		New Boilers	28 .. 30
Line & York. feed ..	16 .. 20	Beans, Horse	25 .. 26
Do. Poland & Pot. ..	18 .. 23	Pigeon	31 .. 33
Berwick & Scotch ..	17 .. 23	Egyptian	21 .. 23
Scotch feed	17 .. 22	Oats—	
Irish feed and black ..	15 .. 20	Groningen, Danish ..	
Ditto Potato	17 .. 22	Bremen, & Fries-	
Linseed, sowing	50 .. 52	land, feed and blk. ..	12 .. 17
Rapeseed, Essex, new ..	— .. —	Do. thick and brew ..	21 .. 21
£25 to £37 per last		Riga, Petersburg,	
Caraway Seed, Essex, new ..		Archangel, and	
77s. to 31s. per cwt.		Swedish	15 .. 17
Rape Cake, £4 to £4 10s. per ton		Flour—	
Linseed, £9 10s. to £10 10s.		U. S., per 196 lbs. ..	22 .. 23
per 1,000		Hamburg	20 .. 23
Flour, per sk. of 280 lbs.		Dantzic and Stettin ..	21 .. 23
Ship	29 .. 31	French, per 280 lbs. ..	32 .. 36
Town	40 .. 43	AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE	
WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR		SIX WEEKS.	
JULY 28.		Wheat	47s. 2d.
Wheat	49s. 0d.	Barley	36 0
Barley	26 1	Oats	19 6
Oats	19 6	Rye	36 1
Rye	26 1	Beans	39 5
Beans	35 0	Peas	32 0
Peas	30 0	DUTIES.	
		Wheat, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Oats, and Malt, 1s. per qr.	
		Flour, 4d. per cwt.	
		Cloverseed, 5s. per cwt.	

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 12,900 firkins Butter, and 1,030 bales Bacon; and from Foreign ports 8,470 casks Butter, and 880 boxes and bales Bacon. In the Irish Butter market but a moderate amount of business was transacted during the past week, although holders for general descriptions were willing to take rather lower rates; fine was held more firmly, owing to Foreign having advanced 4s. to 5s. per cwt. The Bacon market also ruled dull, except for choice fresh parcels, which met a fair sale; prices range from 56s. to 70s., according to quality, &c. Stocks and deliveries for the week ending August 4:—

BUTTER.		BACON.	
Stock.	Delivery.	Stock.	Delivery.
1847... 18,810	8,600	2,970	1,260
1848... 24,490	9,380	1,710	640
1849... 37,480	9,190	1,960	850

ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, August 6.—The best weekly Dorset Butter is in rather better demand at an advance in price of about 2s. per cwt., but the general market is without improvement. We quote prices as under:—Dorset, fine weekly, 80s. to 81s. per cwt.; do. middling, 68s. to 74s.; Devon, 70s. to 74s.; Fresh, 9s. to 11s. per dozen.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, August 6.—The limited business doing in our market is at the rates of this day week. The blight appears to be progressing throughout the Hop districts, and the duty has declined to £70,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 6.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 1,645 bales, of which 708 were from Van Dieman's Land, 368 from Odessa, 500 from Germany, and 69 from Van Dieman's Land.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4.—Scotch.—The great rise of the price in Scotland at the fairs has taken the trade rather by surprise, and there has in consequence been little doing in any kind of Scotch, except in Laid Highland. We quote accordingly:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Laid Highland Wool, per 24 lbs.	8 0	to 8 6
White Highland do	9 9	to 10 6
Laid Cheviot do, unwashed	10 0	to 11 0
Do. do., washed	14 0	to 17 6
White Cheviot do. do.	20 0	to 22 6
Import for the week	283 bags.	
Previously this year	2,756 bags.	

Foreign.—The London series of sales closed with great firmness. There were offered here yesterday about 580 bales of East Indian, 350 bales Buenos Ayres, and 400 Iceland. The two former classes sold with spirit at full prices; the latter kind nearly all withdrawn.

Imports for the week

Previously this year

TALLOW, MONDAY, August 6.—Since Monday the demand for all kinds of Tallow has been in a very sluggish state, and prices have receded quite 3d. per cwt. To-day F.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 39s. 3d. per cwt. For forward delivery, there are offers at 39s. 3d. to 39s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 37s. 3d. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., net cash; Rough Fat, 3s. 1½d. per 8 lbs. Ad- vices from St. Petersburg state that 8,000 casks had sold prior to the 24th ult. at 113 to 115 roubles.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.

PARTICULARS OF TRADE.					
	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.
Stock this day ...	Casks. 12,019	Casks. 7,589	Casks. 6,413	Casks. 9,811	Casks. 33,707
Price of Y. C. {	40s. 6d.	41s. 6d.	48s. 3d.	44s. 0d.	39s. 3d.
	to 41s. 0d.	to — s. 0d.	to — s. 0d.	to 44s. 6d.	to — s. 0d.
Delivery last week	1,704	1,070	799	1,304	1,351
Do. from last June	12,134	6,361	7,365	13,066	10,534
Arrived last week	2,009	330	788	4,945	918
Do. from last June	8,781	3,227	5,679	14,346	8,768
Price of Town —	42s. 0d.	43s. 0d.	52s. 0d.	46s. 6d.	40s. 0d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET, Saturday, August 4.—Strawberries 4d. to 9d., and Raspberries 6d. to 9d. per pottle; Peaches and Nectarines 15s. to 20s. per dozen; Cucumbers 6d. to 1s. per brace; Peas 1s. to 1s. 6d., Broad Beans 6d. to 9d., French ditto 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., Currants 3s. to 6s., Gooseberries 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., Apples 2s. to 4s., Pears 1s. 6d. to 5s., Plums 4s. to 6s., and Greengages 7s. to 8s. per half-sieve; Cabbages 6d. to 9d., Cauliflowers 1s. to 4s., and Horseradish 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen heads; Turnips 2s. to 3s., Carrots 3s. 6d. to 6s.; Onions 1s. to 3s., and Greens 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bunches; Hothouse Grapes 2s. to 5s., Pineapples 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., Cherries 4d. to 1s., and New Potatoes 1d. to 3d. per lb.; Oranges 10s. to 12s., Lemons 5s. to 9s., Walnuts for Pickling 1s. to 2s., and Gherkins 1s. to 1s. 3d. per punnet; Foreign Pines 6d. to 2s., and Mushrooms 9d. to 1s. 3d. per punnet; Foreign Pines 6d. to 2s., and Melons 1s. to 3s. each; Cos Lettuces 4d. to 6d. per score.

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—In consequence of rather larger arrivals of Canaryseed from abroad, this article was rather easier to buy than on this day week. The transactions in the Seed market were altogether unimportant, and no quotable change occurred in prices. A few parcels of new Tares were shown, for which 6s. to 6s. 6d. per bushel was asked.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Aug. 6.—At per load of 36 trusses. Meadow, old 58s. to 72s. | Clover, old 80s. to 96s. Do., new 45s. to 60s. | Do., new 60s. to 80s. Straw 26s. to 32s.

HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1½d. to 2d. per lb.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 1½d. to 1¾d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 2½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 2½d. to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 3½d. to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.; Lamb Skins, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; Horse hides, 7s. 6d.; Shearlings, 1s. to 1s. 4d.

OILS.—Linsed, per cwt., 96s. 0d.; Rapeseed, English refined, 37s. 0d.; brown, 36s.; Gallipoli, per tun, £40; Spanish, £38; Sperm, £80, bagged £80; South Sea, £30 to £31 10s.; Seal, pale, £32 0s.; do. coloured, £37 0s.; Cod, £28; Cocoa nut per tun, £38 to £40; Palm, £30.

COAL MARKET, Monday, Aug. 6. Ships at market 141. Stewart's, 17s. 3d.; Hetton's, 17s. 3d.; Eden, 16s. 6d.; Braddyl's, 17s.; Kellie, 16s. 9d.; Wylam, 14s. Market firm, at last day's prices. Fresh arrivals, 105; left from last day, 35.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW INDEPENDENT CHAPEL and SCHOOLROOMS in BETHNAL-GREEN ROAD, will be laid on Thursday the 16th of August at Four o'clock, by the REV. JOSIAH VINEY, Pastor of the Church, who will deliver an Address on the occasion.

TEA WILL BE PROVIDED IN THE SCHOOLROOMS of the PRESENT CHAPEL, Cambridge-road, at Half-past Five o'clock, after which a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, when several Ministers and Gentlemen are expected to be present. Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

HEAL and SON'S LIST of BEDDING, containing a full description of weights, sizes, and prices, by which purchasers are enabled to judge the articles best suited to make a good set of bedding, sent free by post, on application to their Factory, 196 (opposite the Chapel), Tottenham-court-road, London.

GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY,

PATENTEES, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, LONDON.

IT cannot now be doubted, even by the most sceptical, but that Gutta Percha must henceforward be regarded as one of the blessings of a gracious Providence, inasmuch as it affords a sure and certain protection from cold and damp feet, and thus tends to protect the body from disease and premature death. Gutta Percha soles keep the feet WARM in COLD, and DRY in WET WEATHER. They are much more durable than leather, and also cheaper. These soles may be stepped for months together in cold water, and, when taken out, will be found as firm and dry as when first put in. No one whose occupation exposes him to wet and rain should be without Gutta Percha. Those who are troubled in winter with cold feet will be glad to read the following letter from the celebrated Dr. Cumming, of London:—

"Lowndes-street, November 12th.

"I have for some time worn the Gutta Percha soles, and am very happy to bear testimony to the admirable qualities of this substance, for the purpose of shoe-making, for it is not only very durable, but perfectly impervious to wet. The Gutta Percha, I find, possesses properties which render it invaluable for winter shoes. It is, compared with leather, a slow conductor of heat; the effect of this is, that the warmth of the feet is retained, however cold the surface may be on which the person stands, and that clammy dampness, so objectionable in the wear of India-rubber shoes, is entirely prevented.

JAMES C. CUMMING, M.D."

GUTTA PERCHA TUBING

being so extraordinary a conductor of sound, is now being extensively used as speaking tubes in mines, manufactories, hotels, warehouses, &c. A conversation may be distinctly carried on by means of a small Gutta Percha tube between two parties at the distance of a quarter or even half a mile from each other. This tubing may also be applied in churches and chapels for the purpose of enabling deaf persons to listen to the sermon, &c. For conveying messages from one room or building to another, or from the mast-head to the deck of a vessel, it is invaluable.

MILL BANDS.

The increasing demand for the Gutta Percha strapping for driving-bands, lathe-straps, &c., fully justifies the strong recommendations they have everywhere received.

Their durability and strength—permanent contractility and uniformity of substance—their non-susceptibility of injury from contact with oils, grease, acids, alkalis, or water—and the facility with which the only joint required can be made in bands of from 200 to 300 feet long—render them superior for almost all working purposes, and decidedly economical.

PUMP BUCKETS, CLACKS, &c.

Few applications of Gutta Percha appear likely to be of such extensive use to manufacturers, engineers, &c., as the substitution of it for leather in pump-bucket valves, &c. These buckets can be had of any size or thickness without seam or joint, and as cold water will never soften them, they seldom need any repair. Many of these buckets have now been in use for several months in various manufactories, and the owners state, that nothing can exceed the satisfaction they have given.

PICTURE FRAMES.

The Gutta Percha Company having supplied HER MAJESTY the QUEEN with several elaborate Gutta Percha picture frames for Buckingham-palace (which have been highly approved by the Royal Family), fully anticipate a great demand for frames from the nobility throughout the country. In order that the picture-frame makers may not be thus injured, the Company will supply the trade with the mouldings, corner and centre pieces, &c., and allow them to make up the frames. In making this concession, the Company desire to evince the feeling they have always indulged, of being anxious, as far as possible, to aid, rather than to injure the various trades that are more or less affected by the application of Gutta Percha.

Gutta Percha soles, solution, inkstands, card trays, medals, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, window-blind cornices, vases, fire buckets, bowls, pen trays, bougies, catheters, stethoscopes, thin lining, thread, flower-pots, ear trumpets, &c. &c., may be had at the Company's Works, Wharf-road, City-road, London, or of any of their wholesale dealers, in town or country.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.

No. II.

MR. HALSE, the Medical Galvanist, of 22, Brunswick-square, London, respectfully invites Invalids and the public generally, to peruse the following

EXTRACTS FROM MR. WESLEY'S WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICITY.

[Continued from last week.]

"Desideratum," p. 66.—"It seems the electric fire in cases of this and many other kinds, dilates the minute vessels and capillary passages, as well as separates the clogging particles of the stagnating fluids. By accelerating, likewise, the motion of the blood, it removes many obstructions."

70.—Mr. L.:—"I can't deny but I was much astonished at seeing such mighty things performed by electricity. But, after having considered the nature of electric ether . . . I was led to conclude that all those surprising effects were no more than the necessary consequences of so powerful an agent, when thus determined and directed. And the helping us in our bodily infirmities was one great end (probably the great end) it was ordained to serve."

"It were greatly to be wished that the gentlemen of the faculty would strictly examine the nature, properties, and effects of this sovereign remedy."

"It is highly probable a timely use of this means might prevent, before they were thoroughly formed, and frequently even then removes some of the most painful and dangerous distempers, cancers and scrofulous tumors in particular, though they will yield to no other medicine yet discovered. It is certain, nothing is so likely, by accelerating the contained fluids, to dilate and open the passages, as well as divide the coagulated particles of the blood, so that the circulation may be again performed. And it is a doubt, whether it would not be of more use, even in mortification, than either the bark or any other medicine. Before I conclude, I would beg one thing (if it be not too great a favour) from the gentlemen of the faculty. . . . It is, that none of them would condemn, they know not what; that they would hear the cause before they pass sentence. . . . that they would not pronounce against electricity while they know little or nothing about it. Let every candid man take a little pains. Let him, for two or three weeks, try it himself in the above-named disorders; and then his own senses will show him whether it be a mere plaything, or the noblest medicine yet known in the world."

WESLEY'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, Vol. III., Page 174.—"From a thousand experiments it appears that there is a fluid far more subtle than air, which is everywhere diffused through all space, which surrounds the earth, and pervades every part of it."

. . . . This is subtle and active enough, not only to be, under the Great Cause, the secondary cause of motion, but to produce and sustain life throughout all nature, as well in animals as in vegetables."

Page 192.—"And may it not be doubted whether this be not the only elastic body in the universe? whether it be not the original spring which communicates elasticity to all other elastic bodies?"

Page 194.—"Electricity quickens almost all sorts of motion. It accelerates the motion of the human blood. The blood that flows from the vein of one electrified, glistens, separates into small drops, and spouts out further than otherwise it would do."

"It exceedingly hastens the vegetation of plants. Myrtles, trees which were electrified, budded much sooner than others of the same kind and bigness in the same green-house; and seeds, electrified daily, have shot up and grown more in three or four days, than others of the same kind, and alike in all other circumstances, have done in eleven or twelve days."

"It cures abundance of diseases, even the most stubborn, particularly those of the nervous kind, many of them in a moment by a single touch,—most in a few days; so that this is not only one of the greatest curiosities in the world, but one of the noblest medicines that God ever gave to man."

Page 195.—"Electricity will probably soon be considered as the great vivifying principle of nature, by which she carries on most of her operations. It is a fifth element, distinct from, and of a superior nature to the other four, which only compose the corporeal parts of matter; but this subtle and active fluid is a kind of soil that pervades and quickens every particle of it. When an equal quantity of this is diffused through the air, and over the face of the earth, everything continues calm and quiet,—but if, by any accident, one part of matter has acquired a greater quantity than another, the most dreadful consequences often ensue before the equilibrium can be restored. Nature seems to fall into convulsions, and many of her works are destroyed. All the great phenomena are produced,—thunder, lightning, earthquake, and whirlwinds,—for there is now little doubt that all these frequently depend on the sole cause. And again, if we look down from the sublime of Nature to its minutiae, we shall still find the same power acting, though, perhaps, in less legible characters,—for as the knowledge of its operations is still in its infancy, they are generally misunderstood, or ascribed to some other cause. But, doubtless, in process of time, these will be properly investigated, when men will wonder how much they have been in the dark. It will then possibly be found, that what we call sensibility of nerves, and many of those diseases known only by name, are owing to the body's being possessed of too large or too small a quantity of this subtle and active fluid,—that very fluid, perhaps, that is the vehicle of all our feelings, and which has been so long searched for in vain in the nerves."

"We all know that in damp and hazy weather, where it seems to be blunted and absorbed by the humidity, where its activity is lost, and little or none of it can be collected, our spirits are more languid and our sensibility less acute. And in the South wind, at Naples, where the air seems totally deprived of it, the whole system is unstrung, and the nerves seem to lose both their tension and elasticity, till the North or West wind awakens the activity of this animating power, that soon restores the tone and enlivens all nature, which seemed to droop and languish during its absence."

Page 197.—"It is not at all improbable that many of our invalids, particularly the hypochondriacs, owe their disagreeable feelings to their bodies being possessed of too small a quantity of this fire, for we find that a diminution of it in the air seldom fails to increase their uneasy sensations."

Persons who are desirous of being acquainted more fully with Mr. Wesley's remarks on Electricity as the great vivifying principle of nature, are respectfully solicited to procure his works on the subject.

Invalids may be supplied with Mr. Halse's Pamphlet on "Medical Galvanism" free, by forwarding him two stamps for the postage of it. His residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London.

NERVOUS SUFFERERS, &c., are respectfully informed that MENTAL or NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, which for 3,000 years were incurable, have for 30 years been CURED by the Rev. Dr. WILLIS MOSELEY, formerly of Cambridge University. Dr. Moseley having discovered means for curing himself of a deep-rooted nervous complaint of 11 years' standing, from benevolence tried the same means on others, and having first cured a case of violent nervousness, and then of melancholy, his house was soon besieged by nervous sufferers, whose complaints he found himself able so perfectly to cure, that sympathy and a sense of duty to God have impelled him ever since to devote his attention to mental disease; and as out of 18,000 applicants, he knows not 30 uncured who have followed his advice, he feels himself justified in assuring nervous sufferers they can (D. V.) be cured as certainly as water quenches thirst. Thousands of cures attesting this, the doctor's table is loaded with applications, and his house often crowded with applicants for advice and the ordinary and extra means of cure. A Pamphlet, with full particulars, will be franked to any address if two stamps are sent to 18, Bloomsbury-street, Bedford-square. Apply or write. At Home from Eleven to Three. Means of cure sent to all parts.

RICHARD A. C. LOADER respectfully solicits all parties about to furnish, and requiring Furniture, to inspect his Stock, which will be found to consist of the newest designs of furniture, of the best seasoned materials, at the lowest possible prices.

Spanish mahogany easy chairs, in real morocco leather, £ s. d.
stuffed all hair, and spring seats, with continuation
mahogany mouldings to the backs, on patent castors 3 13 0
Mahogany sweep-back chairs, with Trafalgar seats,
stuffed with all best horse-hair, in hair seating,
carved splat polished 0 14 6
Sets of six, and two elbow, mahogany roll-over top
Trafalgar chairs, in hair seating 5 5 0
Solid rosewood cabriolet drawing-room chairs, all hair
stuffing 0 18
Rosewood couch to match, with cabriolet front, spring
stuffing 4 17
Solid rosewood chairs, stuffed, and covered in damask 0 13 6
Rosewood coach to match 4 0 0
Mahogany couch, in hair cloth 3 13 6
Ditto, all best hair, and fine Spanish mahogany 6 6 0
Four-foot solid mahogany loo table, French polished 2 13 0
Four-foot fine mahogany loo table, with star top (very
elegant) 4 14 6
Five-foot lath or sacking bottom four-post bedstead,
with eight-foot mahogany pillars and cornices, or
poles 4 14 6
Ditto, very superior £5 15s. 6d. to 6 16 6
Four-post mahogany bedstead, without cornices 2 13 6
Japanned French bedsteads, all sizes and colours 1 3 6
Superior ditto 1 9 0
Mahogany half-tester bedstead, with cornices 3 10 0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames £3 2s. to 10 10 0
Dressing glasses, in mahogany frames 5s. to 1 13 0

RICHARD A. C. LOADER,

34, PAVEMENT, FINSBURY, LONDON.

TOOTH-ACHE PERMANENTLY CURED.

Price 1s. per Packet.

BRANDE'S ENAMEL for FILLING

DECAYING TEETH and rendering them SOUND and PAINLESS, has, from its unquestionable excellence, obtained great popularity at home and abroad. Its curative agency is based upon a TRUE THEORY of the cause of Tooth-ache, and hence its great success. By most other remedies it is sought to kill the nerve, and so stop the pain. But to destroy the nerve is itself a very painful operation, and often leads to very sad consequences, for the tooth then becomes a dead substance in a living jaw, and produces the same amount of inflammation and pain as would result from any other foreign body embedded in a living organ. Brande's Enamel does not destroy the nerve, but, by restoring the Shell of the Tooth, completely protects the nerve from cold, heat, or chemical or other agency by which pain is caused. By following the directions, Instant Ease is obtained, and a Lasting Cure follows: Full instructions accompany every packet.

London. Manufactured only by JOHN WILLIS, 24, East Temple-chambers, Whitefriars, Fleet-street, removed from 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square. Wholesale by all the large Medicine Houses. Sold by Jackson and Tounson, 89, Bishopsgate-street Within; G. Colk, 29, Fleet-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; H. Barfield (post-office), 180, Strand; T. A. Bridge and Co., 270, Regent-street; T. Kingsford, 49, High-street, Kensington; H. W. Dempsey, 87, Whitechapel-road; J. Markham, 11, Gower-street North; W. Hill, Monmouth-place, New-cross; W. Eglington, printer, 92, Goswell-street; Walters, King-street, Covent-garden; J. Billing, 4, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square; and W. T. Bolton, Well's-row, Islington. Wholesale—Barclay and Co., Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street; and Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard, &c. &c.

Should there be any difficulty in obtaining it, enclose thirteen stamps to JOHN WILLIS (as above), and you will ensure the Genuine Article by return of Post. Twenty authentic Testimonials, with full directions for use, accompany each packet, which contains enough Enamel to fill several Teeth. Observe that the name of "John Willis" is on every packet.—AGENTS WANTED.

COALS.—R. S. DIXON, PROVIDENCE

WHARF, BELVEDERE-ROAD, LAMBETH, can supply coals as good and as cheap as any house in the trade. He has ships of his own, constructed to lower their masts, to come above bridge (larger than ever before known), and delivered alongside his wharf, by which he can supply coals of a much better size than when they have been turned over the ships' sides into barges. He also saves the great loss by breaking, ship's delivery, and lighterage.

Best Sunderland Coals, well screened (for cash) 29s.
Best Newcastle, Hartlepool, and Stockton 31s.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!

DR. GUTHREY having been eminently

successful in the cure of Ruptures, now offers his remedy to the public. In every case of Rupture, however desperate or long standing, a Cure is Guaranteed without the use of any Truss whatever. It is easy and simple in use, perfectly painless, and especially applicable to both sexes of all ages. Sent free on receipt of 6s., by post-office order or stamps, by Dr. HENRY GUTHREY, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. At Home daily, Ten till One.

Dr. G. has received testimonials from all the most eminent of the faculty, as well as from hundreds of patients who have been cured, and his Discovery being used at the Hospitals in England and on the Continent, is a sufficient guarantee of its efficacy.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!!—THROW AWAY YOUR TRUSSES.

DR. WALTER DE ROOS, 1, Ely-place,

Holborn, London, will forward (free) per return, on receipt of a Post-office Order, or Stamps, for 6s. 6d., his certain, safe, and permanent Cure for Ruptures, the efficacy of which is now too well-established to need comment. It is easy in application, produces no inconvenience, and as the secret of this discovery has never been disclosed, all others are spurious imitations only. Dr. De Roos has a vast number of old Trusses, as trophies of his immense success, left behind by persons cured, which he will almost give away to those who like to wear them. Hours, 10 till 1; 4 till 8.

"It has quite cured the person for whom you sent it, and you will be so good as to send two more, for others."—Rev. H. Walcott, Higham Ferrers.

LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

MISS ROUSSELL will send by Post (free), on receipt of twenty-four Postage-stamps, a packet of EDYOSMIA, sufficient for three months' use, for the production of those ornaments of the figure, Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., and the Reproduction of Hair in Baldness, however lost, and at whatever time of life. The immense success of this elegant preparation has induced Miss R. to extend its publicity. It will be found the most choice and beautifully scented preparation ever introduced for the toilet.

Address, Miss ROUSSELL, 190, High Holborn, London.

TESTIMONIALS.

Dr. Ryan writes,—"It is far superior to the clumsy greasy preparations used for the hair, all of which are ultimately injurious to it."

Miss White, Cambridge, says,—"It has quite restored my hair after all other remedies (so-called) had failed."

GREEN'S SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY.

A CONTRIBUTION IN AID OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT.

Vol. II., on August 1st, price 1s., **SABBATHS WITH MY CLASS**; with an Introduction on Bible-class Teaching. By a BIBLE TEACHER.

Now ready, price 1s., **THE THIRD THOUSAND OF THE MAY-DAY VOLUME.**

ADDRESSES TO CHILDREN; with Introductory Observations to Ministers and Teachers. By **SAMUEL G. GREEN, B.A., Taunton.**

CONTENTS.

Introduction. Psalm cxix. 97.
David's Bible. Luke iv. 18.
The Little Slave Girl. 3 Kings v. 2.
The Bread of Life. John vi. 35.
The Widow's Son. Luke vii. 11-15.
The Holy Child. Luke ii. 41-51.
A Missionary Sermon. Isaiah xxxv. 1.
A Sermon for Spring Time. Matthew vi. 28.
The Old Man's Counsel. Ecclesiastes xii. 1.

"Among the best specimens of the kind we have met with for a long time."—*British Banner*.

"We have never met with anything so eminently adapted to benefit children. It is pure unadulterated 'milk for babes.'"—*Standard of Freedom*.

"Good specimens. We hope to hear of their circulation by thousands."—*Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine*.

"Deeply interesting. A style and manner of illustration that cannot fail to engage the attention, to cherish the affections, and to aid in renewing the hearts of those for whom they are designed."—*Sunday-school Magazine*.

"Nine excellent addresses. We earnestly recommend it to teachers who desire to attain to excellence in the important art of addressing the young."—*The Church*.

"They are judicious in matter, pleasing in manner, and practical in influence. I hope the book will have, as it deserves, an extensive sale."—*Rev. Henry Allen*.

"We earnestly recommend all our friends to possess themselves of this cheap and beautiful little volume, and to pray with us, that the great Lord of the harvest will send forth into the neglected corners of the Church many more such labourers as its respected author."—*Youth's Magazine*.

"The addresses are excellent. They are so plain and simple, that even a ragged child can understand them, combined with a solidity which, while they interest the children, they are sure to instruct them. The prefatory suggestions to teachers and ministers will amply repay an attentive perusal."—*Ragged School Magazine*.

"These addresses re-produce ancient and foreign life in modern forms with much success. If worthily delivered, their effect must have been great; and the study of them by ministers and superintendents will tend much to make our school exercises more interesting and useful; while the young themselves will find in them most attractive reading. I congratulate the publisher on so successful a commencement of his important undertaking."—*Rev. John Kennedy*.

"You appear to me to have seized the style and material most suited to the young: the addresses are at once sensible and simple."—*Extract of a Letter from Rev. B. S. Hollis*.

"It is one of the very few works of the kind published in this country that I could put with confidence into the hands of our children, assured that they would read it with both profit and delight. The simplicity and perfect naturalness of the style please me mightily. As a child's book it is very valuable; but as a contribution to its now growing want of such books it is beyond price."—*Rev. C. H. Bateman*.

"A little volume which we have much pleasure in recommending to the attention of parents and Sunday-school teachers."—*Christian Freeman*.

"A truly valuable little book, containing nine beautifully simple and charmingly written discourses to children. Just the book we want for teachers who have not the right gift or the right style for addressing children to read at the separate service. A fine specimen of the kind of address fitted to be both popular and useful with little folks, and a book that may be read with equal profit by the teacher and the child, the first for imitation, the last for instruction."—*Bible-class Magazine*.

"This elegant little volume is the first of a series entitled 'The Sunday-school Library,' and well deserves the attention of all who are connected with Sunday-schools."—*Biblical Review*.

"The author of these addresses may be fairly considered to equal Todd and Abbott as a writer for the young."—*British Mothers' Magazine*.

"All in a style of beautiful simplicity."—*Taunton Courier*.

The Publisher has the honour to announce that an early volume in this series will be on

YOUTHFUL PIETY. By **REV. SAMUEL MARTIN.**

Also preparing for publication,

LESSONS for INFANT CLASSES. By **A TEACHER OF INFANTS.**

Special attention is requested to the following announcement.

THE SEPARATE SERVICE.

"FEED MY LAMBS."

Benjamin L. Green intends to include in his Sunday-school Library a Volume under the above title, consisting of Sermons, adapted to the Younger Children in Sabbath-schools.

He wishes to have it, in every respect, a "Model Volume;" and therefore makes the following proposal:—

ONE GUINEA is offered for each of the Eight best Sermons that may be sent to him. Competition to be open to every Sunday-school Teacher, and each competitor may send any number.

No Sermon to fall short of ten or exceed fifteen pages of the "Sunday-school Library." Any Scripture subject may be chosen. The intellect, conscience, imaginations, and affections of LITTLE children must be appropriately addressed. These are the only conditions.

A further Prize of TWO GUINEAS is offered for the best set of Six Sketches of Children's Sermons; each to occupy from three to four pages of the same volume.

The Manuscripts must be sent to 62, Paternoster-row, by the 1st of November next. The copyright of the successful Sermons and Sketches will belong to the Publisher; the rest will be returned to the authors on application. The "SEPARATE SERVICE" will be published early in 1850.

The Names of the Adjudicators will be announced shortly.

NEW BOOK FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

On August 1, 1849, in elegant fancy covers, with illustrations, price One Shilling.

BLIND ALICE; a Tale of exquisite beauty, illustrating the Divine precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

This Volume forms No. I. of

GREEN'S JUVENILE LIBRARY: a New Series of Books of sterling excellence suitable for the young people in Christian families, Sunday-schools, &c. &c. To be issued each alternate month.

BENJAMIN L. GREEN, Juvenile and School Depository, 62, Paternoster-row.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY,

28, UPPER KING-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE.

THIS LIBRARY OFFERS TO SUBSCRIBERS THE FOLLOWING PECULIAR ADVANTAGES:—

I. An unprecedented supply of the best New Works. Five Thousand Volumes per annum, (including from Twenty to One Hundred Copies of every leading Work,) is the present rate of increase. The preference is given to Works of History, Biography, Religion, Philosophy, and Travel; the best Works of Fiction are also freely added.

II. No Subscriber need wait long for any Book he may require, as fresh copies are placed in circulation whenever a delay occurs.

III. Subscribers are entitled to enter their names for duplicate copies of Books at Half-price, to be reserved for them in good condition at the end of one year.

IV. The Terms of Subscription are unusually moderate.

SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.

FAMILY AND COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTION.

4 Vols. at one time in Town, or 6 in the Country £3 2s. per annum.
8 Vols. " " 12 " £3 5s. "
15 Vols. " " 24 " £5 5s. "

* Town Subscribers, residing at a distance from the Library may have the larger number, if the Books are exchanged in one parcel. Country Subscribers may have Books as soon as published, by limiting their number to that allowed in Town.

BOOK SOCIETIES, CHAPEL LIBRARIES, and LITERARY INSTITUTIONS SUPPLIED.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, 28, Upper King-street, Bloomsbury-square.

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILY READING.

CORNER'S ACCURATE HISTORIES, commencing at the earliest periods, and continued down to the present time, in addition to their general truthfulness, as records of public national events, are interspersed with faithful descriptions of the manners, the domestic habits, and condition of the people in different epochs of their history. The volumes consist of—

CORNER'S HISTORY of ENGLAND and WALES. With 5 Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 3s. 6d., bound; or with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of IRELAND. With 3 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d.; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SCOTLAND. With 3 Plates, a Map, and Chronological Table, 2s. 6d.; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of FRANCE. With 3 Historical Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d.; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound in cloth.

CORNER'S HISTORY of SPAIN and PORTUGAL. With 3 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound; or, with the Questions attached, 3s., bound.

CORNER'S HISTORY of ROME, from accepted English and Foreign Authorities. With Questions to each Chapter, a Chronological Table, and a Map of the Roman Empire. 3s. 6d., bound in cloth, lettered.

Also, by the same Author, Accurate Histories of

DENMARK, SWEDEN, and NORWAY. With 2 Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound.

GERMANY and the GERMAN EMPIRE. With 3 Plates, and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

TURKEY, and the OTTOMAN EMPIRE, including GREECE. With 3 Historical Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

POLAND, and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. With 3 Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

ITALY and SWITZERLAND. With three Historical Plates and a Map, 3s. 6d., bound.

HOLLAND and BELGIUM. With two Historical Plates and a Map, 2s. 6d., bound.

London: DEAN and SON, Threadneedle-street; LAW, Fleet street; LONGMAN and CO., SIMPKIN and CO., HAMILTON and CO. WHITTAKER and CO., Paternoster-row; and all booksellers.

"THE BEST BOOK OF ITS CLASS."—*British Banner*.

Fifth Edition, now ready, fcp. 8vo, cloth 3s. 6d., beautifully printed, and nearly 100 illustrations.

A BIBLICAL and THEOLOGICAL DICTIONARY, designed as an Illustrative Commentary on the Sacred Scriptures. By **REV. SAMUEL GREEN.**

"Well executed, and of great use to Sunday-school Teachers."—*Evangelical Christendom*.

"A better aid to Sunday-school Teachers we can scarcely imagine."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"This serviceable hand-book."—*Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine*.

"By far the most convenient Bible Dictionary published."—*Bible Class Magazine*.

London: BENJAMIN L. GREEN, 62, Paternoster-row.

TENTH EDITION OF 1000 EACH.

Price 9s. cloth gilt; 13s. morocco gilt.

DR. CUMMING'S APOCALYPTIC SKETCHES; or, LECTURES on the BOOK OF REVELATION, delivered in Exeter Hall during the repair of the Scotch National Church, Russell-street, Covent-garden. This Edition has been entirely revised by the Author, who has made important alterations, and added a comprehensive Index.

London: A. HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

In one Volume, price 10s. 6d.,

MRS. S. C. HALL'S WEEK AT KILLARNEY, combining the utility of a Guide Book with the entertainment of a witty and well-informed Travelling Companion, and enriched with upwards of 130 beautifully executed engravings on wood and steel, illustrative of all that is remarkable in that romantic district, and placing in the hands of every visitor a permanent record of what he has seen and admired.

"There is one portion of the British Isles, which, as far as beauty and variety of scenery are concerned, yields to no other, but yet remains comparatively unknown—namely, Ireland."—*Times*, June 15, 1849.

London: A. HALL, VIRTUE and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, in one Volume, royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS of NONCONFORMITY, and

WORKINGS of WILLINGHOOD.

By **EDWARD MIALI.**

"We know few better services that can be rendered to Nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion."—*Eclectic Review*.

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

This day is published, in 12mo, pp. 300, with Illustrative Woodcuts, price, in canvas, 3s.; cloth, lettered, 3s. 6d.; superior gilt, 4s.

A BIBLICAL READING BOOK for Schools and Families, containing, with Illustrative Sketches in Sacred Geography, History, and Antiquities, a LIFE of CHRIST, and forming a Popular Introduction to the Study of the Scriptures, especially those of the New Testament. By the Author of the "People's Dictionary of the Bible."

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., and all Booksellers.

Now ready, price 1d.,

THE GREAT DEBATE in the House of Commons, on Mr. COBDEN'S Motion for ARBITRATION, given in full, analyzed, examined, and the arguments of the Opposition refuted. With a List of the Members who voted for and against the motion, and a statement of the amount of population represented in the votes. The friends of Peace should widely circulate this cheap and important Pamphlet.

London: CHARLES GILPIN, Bishopsgate-street Without; WARD and Co., Paternoster-row; and Office of the Peace Society, 19, New Broad-street.

On October 1st, 1849, will be published, price 1d., or 1s. per Annum, in demy 8vo, 16 pages,

THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST; a Monthly Magazine, devoted to the advocacy of Evangelical Religion, Temperance, Peace, Sabbath-schools, and general Education.

All orders for advertisements, books for review, and communications for the Editor, to be addressed to 26, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Parcels for the Editor may be sent to Mr. Haydon, Warwick-square, London, on any Tuesday, for enclosure.

Terms for advertising:—Under 50 words, 3s.; from 50 to 80, 4s.; from 80 to 100, 5s.; and for every additional 50, 1s. 6d. Long and repeated insertions lower in proportion. Orders to be sent not later than the 15th of each month, and to be accompanied by a remittance.

Please to receive my name as a subscriber for copies of THE CHRISTIAN PHILANTHROPIST, to be sent to the following address:—

Name

Residence

Terms, One Shilling per annum, IN ADVANCE.

Reduced from 10s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.; or, free per post, on the receipt of 3s. in postage-stamps, to be sent to T. P. BARKAS,

HALLS'S REMARKS on "VOLNEY'S RUINS of EMPIRES."

Published by CHARLES GILPIN, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; T. P. BARKAS, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and all Booksellers. Printed by T. P. and W. BARKAS, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

General Depository for Sabbath-school Publications, 26, Grainger-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

This day is published, price 8d. and 1s.,

THE CHARACTERISTICS and DYING TESTIMONY of PETER. A Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. John Styles, D.D. Preached at Foleshill; and at Birmingham, before the Warwickshire Association of Ministers, and published at their request. By JOHN SIBBER, Coventry.

Just published, in post 8vo, 5s. cloth,

NOTES on the PROPHECIES of the APOCALYPSE. By the Rev. H. F. BURDER, D.D.

"It strikes us that Dr. Burder has succeeded in producing the best popular manual of the sort that has yet been published."—*British Banner*.

"For the majority of readers, Dr. Burder has gone quite far enough into his theme. . . . To devotional readers, Dr. Burder's treatise will be very acceptable."—*British Quarterly Review*.

London: WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

Fourth Thousand, price Threepence,

THE RIGHT of the ARISTOCRACY to the SOIL, CONSIDERED. By JOHN NOAKES.

"Nature outraged appeals from human laws to divine."

London: EFFINGHAM WILSON, Royal Exchange.

PORTRAIT of MR. MIALI. REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The Portrait of EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Editor of the "Nonconformist," hitherto published at 7s. 6d. and 5s., is now offered at the following reduced prices:—

Proofs on Fine India Paper 5s. 0d.
Prints 3 6
Prints in elegant Gilt Bead Frame, with glass 8 6
Do. in Maple and Gilt Frame 9 6
Do. in Imitation Frill Oak Frame 10 6
Do. in Carved Oak Frame 13 0
Proofs 1s. 6d. extra in each case.

"Full of character, having that peculiar look which tells even a stranger that it is a likeness."—*Terrord's Newspaper*.

London: Published at 4, Horse-shoe Court, Ludgate-hill (where Specimens of the Frames may be seen).

Printed by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, and SAMUEL COOKSHAW, at No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, in the Parish of St. Martin Ludgate, in the City of London, and published, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES SEPTIMUS MIALI, at the Office, No. 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill. — WEDNESDAY, August 8, 1849.